# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### The Final Adjournment of the English Parliament.

### Comments of the Queen Upon Late Political Events.

### Transportation of Six Hundred Communist Prisoners.

### France Has a Voice in the Coming Imperial Conference.

### Statue Erected in Honor of a Distinguished German.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Adjournment of Parliament—Speech of the Queen.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Shortly before that hour the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of the Peers, where the speech of the Queen, who was not present, was read by royal commission.

The following is the full text of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The time has arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a term of repose, which has been honorably earned by your devoted assiduity.

I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my Government and the United States in, consequence of the presentation of the American claims for indirect damages under the Treaty of Washington, was composed by a spontaneous declaration of the arbitrators, entirely consistent with the views I announced to you at the opening of the session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the acts necessary to give effect to the treaty within the Dominion. All arrangements contemplated by that instrument are, therefore, now in progress, and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to perfect concord between two kindred nations. Since I addressed you at the commencement of the session, I have received from France a formal notice which would bring to an end the commercial treaty of 1860. That Government, however, has indicated a desire for further communications. In any correspondence on the subject, I shall be guided by my earnest anxiety to secure attention to the just claims of my subjects by the friendly feeling which has so long united the two countries, and by my conviction of the moral as well as material benefits derived by each from free intercourse between them. I had great satisfaction in concluding with Germany a treaty in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1870, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in framing similar arrangements with other Powers. My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa. I have cheerfully given my assent to an act of the Legislature of Cape Colony, for the establishment in that colony of what is now a generally-known and responsible Government. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: My acknowledgments are due you for the ample provision which you have made for the varying exigencies of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen: Although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of legislative improvement, I notice with satisfaction the main additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws. The act in reference to outrages of the natives in the islands of the Pacific Ocean is well designed—by providing for more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offenses at which it is aimed—to promote the ends of humanity and the honor of the Empire. The act for the localization of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend indispensable aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament. The act which establishes the ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquillity and purity of elections for members of Parliament. Although you have been unable during the present session to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of the House of Commons, I observe, with pleasure, that the cognate subject of municipal elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils, and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections. By the Scottish Education act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep-rooted convictions of the people and with the principles of religious freedom. The act for establishing a Board of Local Government in Ireland, modeled on the English statute of 1871, supplies the machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions. The measure for the amendment of the act of uniformity, based upon careful inquiry and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has without offense or shock introduced useful modifications into the ancient system of divine worship to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached. The Public Health act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which could have been desired, has, by the establishment of efficient and duly-organized local authorities, done much both for the enforcement of the present sanitary laws and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of legislative provision on the subject. The act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve a numerous class of suitors in that Court from the risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and likewise tend to increase the stability of our finances. I am gratified to find, by the acts for the regulations of mines, that you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry. The enactments embodied in the measure for the regulation of the licensing system constitute a sensible improvement upon the existing law. I trust the several regulations for the police which they include will be found conducive to public order. I am able to speak favorably both of the tranquillity and the growing prosperity of Ireland. The revenue is in a flourishing condition. While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in prices of commodities and in the value of labor are likewise periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation and forethought. In bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God and imploring their continuance.

The American fleet did not arrive in the Thames last night, having stopped at Deal, where it now remains at anchor.

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Tuesday next. The passenger fares and freight tariffs on the English railways have been increased in consequence of the advance in the price of coal. The Portland Breakwater was formally opened today by the Prince of Wales.

### FRANCE.

**French Interest in the Approaching Imperial Conference.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Trouville states that M. Goutant-Biron, Minister to Berlin, who has been in consultation with President Thiers and received full instructions from him concerning the fulfillment of the conditions of the evacuation treaty, and also with regard to the approaching conference between the three European Emperors, will return at once to his post at Berlin.

Six hundred Communist prisoners, who, since their conviction, have been incarcerated in the military prison on the Island of Aix, sailed yesterday on the transport Garonne for New-Caledonia, where they are to serve out the sentences imposed upon them.

Count de Vogue, the French Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned because certain of his official actions failed to meet the approval of Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Admiral Ronciere le Noury will probably be Count de Vogue's successor.

### GERMANY.

**Unveiling of a Statue Erected in Honor of a Distinguished Prussian.**

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—A statue commemorative of Jahn, the founder of the gymnastic exercises practiced by the organization known as the Turnvereine, was unveiled today with solemn ceremonies, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. A festive procession marched to the square, comprising deputations from England, America, Austria, Hungary, and Germany. The members of the ministry and the authorities of the city participated in the exercises.

### SWITZERLAND.

**The Treaty Commissioners Still Silent.**

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—A Queen's Messenger, bearing dispatches supposed to be of little importance, left here today for London.

Nothing new has transpired regarding the action of the Tribunal.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Important Railway Operation in Progress—Mining Stocks—Fire Near Puget Sound.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The people's movement in favor of the prompt construction of a new overland railroad below the snow line, and in competition with the Central Pacific Railroad of California, seems now to be well assured. The proposition is that a California company, based on private subscriptions to its capital stock, shall construct a road from San Francisco south-eastward to meet the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, already in operation for a distance of several hundred miles westward from St. Louis, and possessing valuable land grants.

Alonza Haywood, of San Francisco, having increased his personal offer of $100,000 to a half a million, the private subscriptions now foot up about $1,250,000.

Today the California, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company incorporates, with Messrs. Alonza Haywood, R. G. Sneath, J. Seligman, (of Seligman Bros., bankers,) W. P. Jones, J. C. Merrill, M. J. O'Connor, J. Bentley, Richard Tobin, Judge J. M. Hager and Albert Dileblee as directors on the part of San Francisco, and Mayor Brown and Messrs. Coffin and Pierce on the part of St. Louis.

Under an act of the last Legislature the people of San Francisco are expected to vote a subsidy of about $10,000,000 to the new road, for which stock will be issued to the city. The expectation is doubtless well-founded, as the community have been greatly alarmed by the efforts of the Central Pacific Company to concentrate the entire railroad system of the State in their own hands, with the terminus at Goat Island—a project which, besides establishing an immense monopoly, is claimed to threaten the destruction of the present harbor, and the building of a rival city on the opposite side of the bay.

Stocks depressed. Today's quotations are as follows: Chollar, $93; Ophir, $40; Crown Point, $142; Eclipse, $17; Yellow Jacket, $146; Imperial, $14; Meadow Valley, $16; Raymond & Ely, $155; Pioche, $28 75; Savage, $159; Gould & Curry, $175; Hale & Norcross, $96; Caledonia, $64.

Fires are raging in the pineries along Puget Sound, and are doing great damage.

**More About the Diamond Mines.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A Los Angeles dispatch announces the arrival there of the Todd party, with Prof. Glass, from the Geological expedition through Arizona and New-Mexico. They have 1,000 pounds of specimens of gold and silver and other ores, also several pints of precious and doubtful stones, collected on the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, and on the borders of Arizona, in what are called the Ant Hills. Their precious stones were all discovered at the surface. They have genuine rubies, the specimens ranging from the size of a large pea downward. The diamonds, if any, are small, and of little value. The party found rich gold and silver-bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party also claims to have discovered and located flowing oil-springs that will yield from seventy to a hundred barrels a day, but will not divulge their precise location. In old mounds and ruins of ancient cities they found relics of tools, pottery and woven cloth, centuries old. The party is not sanguine as to the diamond discoveries. Three pints of their best stones will be tested and exhibited. They suffered great privations, and narrowly escaped perishing while crossing the Colorado Desert. The diamond excitement in San Francisco is subsiding.

Four negro minstrels went into the Chinese quarters at West Point, Calaveras County, last night, and destroyed several buildings and robbed the Chinese of thousands of dollars. They were arrested.

At a meeting in the United States Branch Mint, today, Prof. Torrey, of the New-York Assay Office, Dr. Lindeman, Ex-Director of the Mint, and others, paid warm tributes to the character, worth and eminent public services of the late Jacob R. Reffeldt, Assayer of the Philadelphia Mint. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

### B. GRATZ BROWN.

**His Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Vice-President.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The *Evening Dispatch* publishes the correspondence between J. R. Doolittle and B. Gratz Brown respecting the nomination of the latter for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention. The letter of Mr. Brown is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 8, 1872.

*Gentlemen of the Committee:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at Baltimore. For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow-citizens I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved, where so many more suitable could have been found; and yet, should your action be confirmed, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interests and with inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice. The fact that it reposes also upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and proclaimed, without amendment, by the Democratic Party at Baltimore, gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and liberties. To that end, all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism, rather than any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement. It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not negotiated or bargained. Its origin was from the people. Though differing in the past on some issues of great magnitude, yet now that they are settled, there is hearty concurrence between us all upon the vital question agitating the public mind. What conduct of national affairs that involves, your Convention has well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided our earlier Administrations is the best guarantee that it will restore equal rights, tranquil development, and constitutional rule.

Permit me also, gentlemen, through you, to express my thanks to the great masses of your party, who have since ratified the action with such signal unanimity, and to say to them that, in accepting this, their nomination, I do so believing there is nothing in honor or in conscience that should prevent the most cordial co-operation henceforth in behalf of the politics presented.

In concluding, it is proper to state that a severe illness has intervened since the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return home.

With very great respect, yours truly,
(Signed) B. GRATZ BROWN.

**Session of the Board of Missions of United Brethren in Christ.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—The Board of Missions of United Brethren in Christ are in annual session here. Bishop Glossbrenner, of Dayton, Ohio; Bishop Weaver, of Baltimore, Md.; Bishop Edwards, of Lexington, Ill., and Bishop Dickson, of Muscatine, Iowa, with a number of leading men of the Catholic Church, are present.

**Louisiana Politics—The Combination State Ticket.**

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—The Liberal Convention has nominated a full State ticket, as follows: Governor, D. B. Penn, of Orleans; Lieutenant-Governor, J. S. Young, of Claiborne; Auditor, James Graham, of Orleans; Secretary of State, F. E. Dumas, of Orleans, (colored;) Attorney-General, W. F. Kernan, of East Feliciana; Superintendent of Public Education, J. W. McDonald, of Webster; Congressman-at-large, Geo. A. Sheridan, of Orleans. The Convention adjourned, with no fusion effected. It is now believed that the Pinchback Republicans will fuse with the Administration Republicans. The Democrats of the First District have nominated F. C. Zacherie for Congress. Joe Puertera fatally stabbed Antonio Coralles.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

**Great Republican Mass-Meeting in Pittsburg—One Hundred Guns for North Carolina.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The political campaign in this city was formally opened this evening. An immense mass-meeting was held in front of the Post-office building by the Republicans of Pittsburg. The audience was very large, densely filling Fifth-avenue so that it was almost impossible for the vehicles to pass. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and gave evidence that Pittsburg will give a good majority for the Republican ticket in October. The meeting was called to order, and after music furnished by the Great Western Band, the Chairman announced that G. W. De Camp, Esq., would address the vast assembly. He spoke for an hour, dwelling upon the political issues of the canvass. He was followed by Col. R. J. Powers, who made an able appeal to Republicans and Democrats alike to support and work for the party that worked for and supported them when the Keystone State was invaded by the rebels. The crowning speech of the evening, however, was that made by Rev. J. Vannotte, editor of the Pittsburg *Times*, who spoke at great length and with much force and vigor. His remarks seemed to have a very good influence on the vast assemblage of working men, who frequently interrupted the speaker with cheers. The coming election, the gentleman said, would have a tendency to decide whether the loyal people or the rebels were going to rule our country for the coming four years. He urged every working man who had a vote to leave his workshop, rolling-mill, and foundry, and go to the polls in October and cast it for Gen. Hartranft. At the close of Mr. Vannotte's address, the line of march was taken up, headed by the Fourteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Club, with blazing torches, followed by Knapp's Veteran War Battery. On arriving at the levee of the Monongahela River, 100 guns were fired in honor of the late Republican victory in North Carolina.

### TENNESSEE.

**Andrew Johnson at His Home—What He Thinks of the Campaign.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Ex-President Johnson, after three days' notice, spoke today to 268 Greeleyites. He defended "my policy" and the Constitution, but proposed several amendments to the revered instrument. He abused Grant roundly. He said he never expected to follow the proud old Democratic Party to a Radical grave; but so it was. He took Horace Greeley as the Yankee took the corked stick to fight the mad dog. He thought the Democratic Party made a terrible mistake at Baltimore. He preferred Greeley, however, to Grant, whose Administration was a failure. He made no direct reference to Greeley's fearful abuse, reprinted for his benefit in this morning's *Chronicle*, but he felt soured, and gave little satisfaction to Greeley's friends save as he abused Grant.

### CAN'T STAND GREELEY.

**A Prominent Virginia Democrat Declares for Grant.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 10.—Hon. Paulus Powell, a Democrat of thirty years' standing, and a member of Congress prior to the war from this (the old Fifth) district of Virginia, has declared for Grant and Wilson, and will take an active part in the canvass.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

**Nightly Showers of Meteors—Civil Service Reform in New-York—Naval Intelligence.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The earth is now making its annual passage through the August belt of meteors. The display began this morning a little after 12 o'clock, and the number of meteors observed and carefully recorded by a gentleman interested in watching and noting them, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, was at the rate of eighty-six per hour. The radiant point of these meteors is in the Constellation of Perseus, which now rises about 10 o'clock at night. It has been predicted that the displays will begin again to-night about that hour and last all night, and possibly through to-morrow night. While the display is inferior to the noted shower of November, which only occurs at intervals of thirty-three years, it is thought that two or three and perhaps as many as five meteors per minute will be seen during the time of the greatest brilliancy.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department having completed the regulations governing examinations and appointments in the Sub-Treasury and the various branches of the Custom-house in New-York under the civil service rules, the same have been approved by George Wm. Curtis, Chairman of the Examining Board for the Civil Service, and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's order states that hereafter all appointments and promotions to positions which fall within the operation of the rules and regulations for the civil service in the above-mentioned offices will be made in accordance with results of public competitive examinations conducted in the manner prescribed by these regulations. The regulations are substantially the same as those now in force in the Departments at Washington. The examinations are to be conducted by local boards of examiners, to be appointed for the several offices by the Treasury Board, with the approval of the Advisory Board. The persons named below have been selected to serve on the local boards: Assistant Treasurer's Office—Wm. G. White, Chairman, C. Patterson and F. C. Field; Offices of Collector and Surveyor—Thos. L. James, Chairman, J. R. Lydecker and Jas. L. Benedict; Appraiser's Office—John A. Baush, Chairman, Jas. Burt and David O. Sturges; Naval Office—Silas W. Burt, Chairman, Robert Etheridge and Andrew H. Green.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $463,260; shipments of fractional currency, $880,900; shipments of notes, $475,500. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $362,875,200, and for deposits of public money, $15,767,000. Internal revenue receipts today, $284,158; receipts for the month, $4,698,926; total for the fiscal year to date, $18,911,096; national bank notes outstanding, $337,296,477; gold bank notes outstanding, $1,322,200.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander Joshua A. Bishop has been ordered to the Benicia; Lieut. A. J. Iverson to the Navy-yard at Boston; Assistant Paymaster Louis A. York to the Yantic; Commander Kimberly has been detached from the Benicia and placed on waiting orders. The following have also been detached from the Benicia, and placed on waiting orders: Lieut.-Commanders W. S. Sapley and Samuel H. Baker; Masters J. E. Pillsbury, Sarton Schroder, W. C. Strong and Chas. W. Chipp; Surgeon C. H. White, Assistant Surgeon W. A. Corwin, Chief-Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, and First Assistant Engineer J. R. McDavy; Lieut. Fred. Rogers from the Saranac and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Walton Goodwin from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Benicia; Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones from the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to the Benicia; Assistant Pay-master Wm. A. Preston from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.

The *Evening Star* has published a letter from St. Petersburg, denying the statement that the Emperor of Russia had declined to shake hands with Lieut. Grant, and stating, on the contrary, that he was most kindly received, as also was Gen. Sherman, not only by the Emperor, but by the entire Imperial family.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin in the Treasury, $72,082,407; including coin certificates, $30,487,680; currency balance, $10,388,222.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Enthusiastic Republican Ratification Meeting at Greensboro.

### Results of the Election Reviewed by Judge Settle.

### Certainty of a Large Republican Majority in November—Striking Picture of the Need Existing for Grant's Re-Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 10.—A grand ratification meeting was held here to-night. About twenty-five hundred of the most happy and jubilant people that I have ever seen together composed the audience. Cheer after cheer and wild huzzas filled the air. Tar barrels, pine torches and rockets furnished such an illumination as has never been seen in the City of Greensboro before. The yells of the Democrats, which filled our ears for three days after election, have been succeeded by the happy cheering of the Republicans over their great victory. In the audience to-night the heartfelt, sincere "Thank God," as it came from Republicans, white and black, in response to Judge Settle's expression that the State Government for the next four years would be in the hands of true, honest, patriotic Republicans, clearly showed the intensity of feeling, and how great was the joy and relief at the simple announcement. As usual, the Democrats are evincing their fiendish Kuklux feelings to-night. They are doing all they can to provoke Republicans to a breach of the peace, and to break up the meeting. When Doolittle spoke here one man in the audience hurrahed for Grant. An effort was made to catch him and kill him. To-night the Democrats have done everything insulting, but the Republicans are in such good humor that a conflict is not possible. I send you a synopsis of Judge Settle's speech. It does not do him justice, but owing to want of time it is impossible for me to give him a full report. The immense audience listened to him attentively, and greeted him with many cheers. It was one of the most thrilling and effective speeches that has been delivered here for years. Hon. A. W. Tourgee and W. S. Ball, Esq., were among the speakers. The following is Judge Settle's speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We celebrate to-night one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina, or, indeed, in any State in this Union. The new party, which has not as yet been able to name itself, declared that as went North Carolina in August, so would go the Union in November. Believing this, it has made a most desperate fight, a better one than it will ever be able to make again. It fought, however, under a black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable political warfare. Tammany furnished money without stint, and emissaries skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballot-boxes, and election returns. Their leading men came in from Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States, to excite and arouse them at their free barbecues, which were almost as numerous as cross roads; but in spite of all this we have elected that honest man and unflinching patriot, Tod R. Caldwell, and the whole State ticket by two thousand majority. The Executive Department, thank God, will be in the hands of honest men and true patriots for the next four years. By a gross "gerrymandering" of the State, the Democrats have carried the Legislature and elected a majority of the members of Congress. But we have made large gains in the Legislature, and will be able to arrest such of their proposed constitutional amendments as are hurtful to our good old State.

You will pardon me for a word in regard to myself. You know that, so far from desiring a nomination for Congress, I had positively forbidden the use of my name, and had gone with our noble Governor on a canvass in the East. The Republican Convention for the Fifth District, during my absence, disregarded my express wishes and nominated me by acclamation. Of course, at that time we all regarded success in this district as a forlorn hope; but with a view of aiding the general cause I accepted the nomination, and have canvassed the district as thoroughly as time would permit. During the canvass I became convinced that a majority of the people were with me, and that I am today fairly elected notwithstanding the apparent majority of 242 in favor of my opponent. When hundreds of men, as much entitled to vote as any in the State, are refused that right, and rejected at the polls by Tammany and Kuklux chicanery, it is readily perceived how an apparent majority of 242 can be manufactured.

Caswell, by the way, is the county in which frauds have been principally perpetrated—the only county in the district in which there is a colored registered majority; the only county in which the Democrats conceded before the election that we were entitled to a large majority, and yet we have been defrauded out of it. This is the county in which Senator Stephens was murdered, in a room of the Court-house, in the day-time and during the session of a Democratic meeting in the same Court-house. This is the only county in which public speakers were insulted in the Fifth District, during the late canvass. This is the county in which rotten eggs were thrown into a crowd, as was afterward said, by Democrats, at the flag of the United States. Doolittle, Schurz, Tipton and McClure all honored this district with their presence, and the Democratic giants and pigmies of our own State seemed to take especial interest in this district. No slander or falsehood was too gross for some of these orators. For instance, they charged that I had on one occasion given $60 to a man in order that he should buy votes for me, and a reporter of the New-York *Herald* says that I was astonished in a few moments by seeing the man to whom I had given the money in the stand exhibiting it to the crowd and telling them how he came by it, and that I had the satisfaction of seeing him treat Democrats with my money. Now I know that Democrats are not very scrupulous about the manner in which they obtain money, but certainly they never got any of mine in that way. No such incident, nor anything like it, ever took place at any time or on any occasion. Again, the New-York *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's paper, says that when appointed Minister to Peru I drew my full salary for twelve months but never left the country. And yet Mr. Greeley is honest, and his paper never lies. The Democratic papers of this State, and even one in my own county, well knowing the statement to be false in every particular, copied the *Tribune* article without contradiction or comment. For the information of Greeley's paper and other lesser lights, I can inform them that the law prohibits the payment of more than one month's salary to a foreign Minister before reaching his place of destination. I will further inform them that I did go to Peru, and only drew my salary for the time I was in service. Of course all these men know better, but they expected that some of their readers or hearers would be ignorant enough to believe them.

Notwithstanding all their efforts, the Republicans of the Fifth District have reduced the large Democratic majority to almost nothing, and have contributed to the glorious triumph which we celebrate to-night. We know what estimate our opponents placed upon a supposed victory. Falsehood travels a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots. In consequence of false telegrams, Democrats have burned powder in the Northern cities, and have rejoiced as never before over an election in North Carolina. This but adds to our triumph, and now that the truth is known, let us rejoice and accept at least one Democratic statement as true, "As went North Carolina on the 1st of August, so will go the Union in November." Is there a Republican in the State who now doubts our ability to carry the State for Grant and Wilson by at least 10,000 majority? If there be one such, let him dismiss his doubts, take courage, and march straight on to victory. We gained on the election of 1870 more than 7,000 votes. We know that our colored friends will stand firm, and it is gratifying to me to be able to announce that in the recent election *our largest gains were among the white population of the west*. We all know that Grant is the strongest nomination which could have been made on our side and that Greeley is about the weakest that could have been made on the Democratic side. According to Gov. Vance, who, I suppose, is good Democratic authority, Horace Greeley is largely responsible for the existence of the Kuklux. Gov. Vance says, "If there had never been any damnable Union Leagues, there never would have been any damnable Kuklux." And yet we all know that Horace Greeley was about the first Union Leaguer that we ever heard of. As he was the first, so he is the last, for while none of you have been in a League meeting for more than two years, Greeley was in one only a few days since. Still these consistent gentlemen who denounce you as Union Leaguers are wearing Greeley hats, if not Greeley collars, and glory in the support of the man who taught you to be Leaguers. Show me a man who for years since the surrender has been cursing the Government of the United States, and I will show you a zealous supporter of Horace Greeley. Show me a man that has thrown a rotten egg at the flag of his country, and I will show you a man who is throwing up his hat for Greeley. Show me a man who is carefully keeping a list of his former slaves, believing that some day he will receive pay for them, and I will show you an active supporter of Greeley; and every time that you can show me a Kuklux who has whipped, scourged and murdered his neighbors, I will show you an enthusiastic supporter of Horace Greeley.

And let no one be deceived by the suggestion that the Kuklux organization is disbanded. It is a more compact and efficient political organization today than it ever was before. It has stopped its flagrant violations of law, which were calling down upon them the censures of the civilized world; but it is an active organization, working zealously in the interest of Greeley and Brown. And if they should be elected by Southern votes, they will owe their success to this organization. Mr. Greeley's advisers, unless he goes back on the men who elect him, must come from the Kuklux camps and the Tammany Ring; for be it remembered that Boss Tweed and the other boss thieves of that Ring constitute his chief supporters in the North.

Democratic orators remind the colored people of Greeley's record in their behalf, and claim for him their support, but the colored people have a great deal more sense than Democrats give them credit for. The colored people saw Horace Greeley make a trade in which he sold out the record of a lifetime in one night for Democratic and Kuklux votes, and they all say if he would sell out his principles in a night, he would sell them out the next day if he had the power. Horace Greeley advocated John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry, but now, since he is a candidate for the Presidency, he is for shaking hands across the bloody chasm. He prefers shaking hands across a chasm filled with blood, constantly offending our senses, to filling up the chasm so that neither we nor our children can find line or seam to mark the ancient divisions between us. I happened to be in Greensboro the night on which Mr. Doolittle spoke, and I was grieved to hear a man of his known ability and reputation driven to the necessity of misrepresenting his opponent before he could answer him. Mr. Doolittle mistakes Southern intelligence if he supposes that he can garble a speech and then answer it. He took his text and preached for two hours upon the words in Mr. Boutwell's speech, to wit: "We are advised to shake hands across the bloody chasm. I protest against this advice." Why did not Mr. Doolittle tell what followed in the Secretary's speech, in which he proposed to fill up the bloody chasm with love, good-neighborship and friendship, so that neither we nor our children could find line nor seam to mark the ancient divisions between us.

Mr. Greeley persuaded the wayward sisters that they could depart in peace, but after they departed Mr. Voorhees says no wild beast ever screamed for the blood of its victim as he screamed "On to Richmond" and for the blood of those he had persuaded to depart. Mr. Greeley advocated a general confiscation of all property in the insurrectionary States. The Republicans rejected his teachings, and the colored people of North Carolina voted for the homestead provision in your Constitution, thereby giving homes to their old masters and to the white people, when they had no lands nor homes for themselves.

Horace Greeley and his advocates are exceedingly proper men to teach liberality to those who were liberal when they were vindictive and proscriptive. Since Greeley has become a candidate electioneering for votes, he wishes to shake hands across the bloody chasm with those against whom he has pronounced a curse more cruel and bitter than has fallen from the lips of any other man. He says: "When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes; they must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children." What! Not content, as Grant was, with receiving the surrender of brave men in arms, he wished to carry punishment to their firesides and to see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.

Let us turn from this picture to the field of Appomattox. We there find Gen. Lee at the head of his tattered, worn, half-fed, half-clad regiments, offering his sword in surrender to Gen. Grant, and when Grant, with kind words, refused to receive it, brave men who had faced death on a hundred fields wept like children. Instead of wishing to see the brave men who had surrendered to him find poverty at their firesides and privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children, Gen. Grant directed that they should take their horses and mules home with them, so that they might make a crop and bless their firesides with peace and plenty. Gen. Grant did everything in his power to break the force of that fall. No deed was done, no word was spoken to wound the sensibilities of any one. And from that hour to this, Gen. Grant has exhibited chivalry, magnanimity, generosity and kindness to every law-abiding man in the South. In 1865 he spoke the first word in favor of amnesty, and recommended that Gen. Lee should be pardoned. He frequently interceded with Andrew Johnson in behalf of Lee and other Confederate leaders whom Johnson was anxious to punish. Grant contended that they could not be punished so long as they observed the stipulations of the surrender.

Now, fellow-citizens, which of these men has been most kind and generous toward the South? Your politics may be better, but you are bound to admit that Greeley has cursed while Grant has blessed you. President Grant's Administration is a success, both in its domestic and foreign policy. How does it happen that the Government was never able to borrow money for less than six per cent. interest before this Administration came into power, and that it can now borrow all she wants for four, four and one-half and five per cent.? How does it happen that, notwithstanding the many slanders you hear about mismanagement and plunder, your credit is better today, at home and abroad, than at any former period in the history of our country? How does it happen that the bonds of the United States are eagerly sought after and can be disposed of in more foreign capitals than the bonds of any other Government on earth? How does it happen that when Grant came into power gold was worth 140 in greenbacks and is only worth 111 now? Capital is always sensitive, and these facts furnish a complete refutation of every slander that has been uttered against the financial policy of the Administration. Can the property-holders of the country afford to make an experiment by turning out Grant and putting in a vacillating old man whose financial suggestions would have proven utterly disastrous had they been adopted. The success of President Grant's foreign policy is fully evidenced by the fact that the great Republic, as we are called abroad, today stands among the nations of the earth, like Saul among the prophets, head and shoulders taller than all the rest. And now, despite the cry of demagogues, who say that you are being oppressed and ruined, let me ask the people of old Guilford and the citizens of this beautiful and flourishing city, in all candor, when has your county and city enjoyed the prosperity which they do today? Is not every laborer receiving better wages than he ever did before? Have you not all more money in your pockets than you ever had before? And is it not worth more in gold than any you have had since the surrender? How does it compare with Confederate trash? How does the security of person and property compare with what it was two years ago?

Now, when night falls, you can go to your beds in peace. Two years since the shades of evening were to Republicans, white and colored, like the approach to the valley of the shadow of death. When night came many Republicans had to leave their firesides, their wives and their children, and sleep in the woods to avoid being whipped or murdered by the Kuklux. Now they lie down and repose with their families in peace, feeling assured that in consequence of President Grant's firm administration of the law hundreds have been saved from murder and thousands from inhuman scourgings. We have tried Grant, and he has never failed the flag or the country. We have never tried Mr. Greeley, but from the readiness with which he embraces every ism, it is feared that he lacks that stability of character and steadiness of purpose which would be required to govern 40,000,000 people, especially should we become involved in trouble with foreign nations, while Grant, who makes no effort at display, nor asserts pretentious claims, has ever been found equal to the occasion.

"He is patient in toil,
Serene amid alarms,
Inflexible in faith,
Invincible in arms."

**The Campaign in Westchester.**

The ensuing week is likely to be one of great activity among the politicians of Westchester County. The Republicans of Morrisania met on Tuesday to choose eight delegates to the Assembly District Convention. On the same day the Liberal Republicans of Westchester County will meet in concert at White Plains. On Wednesday the Republicans of Yonkers and East Chester hold meetings to elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention. On Thursday the Democrats and Greeley Republicans of New-Rochelle meet in council, and Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., will deliver an address. On Friday the Republicans of Yonkers intend to make a rally for Grant and Wilson, also elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention, and on Saturday the Republicans of the First Assembly District will hold a Convention at Morrisania to choose delegates to the State Convention, and the Republicans of the Second Assembly District will hold a Convention at White Plains to select delegates to represent them in the State Convention.

### THE WEATHER.

**Events and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer and cloud and rain has advanced eastward, from Ohio to the Middle States, from Maryland to New-York, with southerly winds; clear weather and stationary barometer, with little wind on the Gulf and South Atlantic; northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather in the Northwest and on the upper lakes, and in the upper Mississippi valley; southwesterly winds, with clearing weather, from the Ohio valley to Lake Erie.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing, clear and cooler weather, with northerly and westerly winds on Sunday from the Lower Lakes to Virginia, and nortwestward over the Middle States, extending to New-England. In the afternoon, cloudy weather with variable southerly and northerly winds and occasional east rains on South Atlantic and Gulf. Clear weather, with northerly winds on the upper lakes and the upper Mississippi, extending southward over the Ohio Valley.

**Legal Suits in Albany.**

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Judge Learned has appointed Isaac V. French receiver of the property belonging to the dispensary and hospital of the Woman's Home at New-York, under the application of the Attorney-General.

Judge Learned has refused an application to admit to bail the Reed Brothers, charged with the murder of Ray, some time since, in Rensselaer County.

The two libel suits brought by John Percy, one in Brooklyn and one here, against George Dawson, have been consolidated by Judge Learned, to be tried here.

**Escape of a Noted Desperado from the Sullivan County Jail.**

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Tom Durie, awaiting trial for attempting to kill Philip Lowery at Pond Eddy, N. Y., on May 27, and who escaped from the Monticello, Sullivan County, Jail on the 2d of August, has not been recaptured. He is a desperate character, and great efforts are being made to find him.

John Vanetten, Jr., formerly Sheriff of Orange County, N. Y., died at his residence in Cuddebackville, on Aug. 8, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a prominent citizen of the county and much respected. He was buried on Aug. 9, with Masonic honors.

**Local Items from New-Hampshire.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 10.—Henry Untiet, a German aged fourteen years, was drowned today while bathing. Hugh McMullin, while suffering from delirium tremens, drowned himself this morning at Lawrence, Massachusetts. The Grand Jury this morning returned an indictment of willful murder against Ampliogue Barrieau, who caused the death of his wife a few weeks since by kicking and pounding her.

**Sale of a Railroad in Missouri.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The sale of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, better known as the North Missouri Railroad, at public auction, Sept. 11, will be announced on Monday. The sale is ordered by the United States Court, on the petition of William Hoge, of Philadelphia, and others, to satisfy a judgment against the Road, obtained by them last Fall, amounting to over $500,000.

**Items from Fortress Monroe.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—The coast-survey steamer Bibb, Capt. Platt, sailed this morning for Cape Hatteras, where she will remain during the Summer taking soundings. Major-Gen. William F. Barry, the commander of the fort, gave a hop last evening to Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee and the officers of the flag-ship Worcester. It was a brilliant affair, and was largely attended by the officers of the army and navy.

**Arrest of Counterfeiters in Illinois.**

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—A Deputy United States Marshal arrested nine men at Famora, Ill., yesterday, suspected of being members of the gang of counterfeiters whose operations in that vicinity extend over a term of several years. A considerable amount of counterfeit money was found on the persons of the accused. It is thought they can be convicted.

**Preparations for the Mace-O'Baldwin Fight.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10—It is understood that two steamers have been chartered in this city for the Mace-O'Baldwin fight on Thursday next. They will leave the city on Wednesday. A number of sporting men are in the city, among whom is Joe Coburn. Jim Mace will be here on Monday morning.

**Niagara District Republican Convention.**

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At the Niagara County First Assembly District Republican Convention held in this city today Judge Levi F. Brown, Elanson T. Odell and Willard A. Cobb were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica, Aug. 21.

### LOCAL POLITICS.

The announcement of the proposed formation of a Greeley Campaign Club, in Pavilion Hotel, Flushing, Long Island, was responded to by but eleven men.

A Veterans' Club of Soldiers and Sailors is organizing in the Seventh Assembly District. The head-quarters of the Club will be probably located at the Republican Head-quarters, University-place, near Eighth-street. Col. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster, is one of the most active promoters of the enterprise.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District was held last evening at Camp Nicols, Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, when the following delegates were elected to attend the Convention at Utica: Major George Cooney, Capt. Thomas Scanlin, Capt. Wm. H. Benjamin. Alternates—Samuel McBride, G. Betts, Reuben Parkhurst.

A Grant and Wilson Democratic Club of the Eleventh Assembly District was organized last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, by a large number of working men. The following officers were elected: President, Richard Moore; Vice-President, Patrick McEntire; Secretary, Thomas W. Harlam; Treasurer, John Doyle.

A German Grant Democratic Campaign Club was organized last evening, in the Eighth Assembly District, at No. 11 Forsyth-street. Over 150 Democrats were enrolled, who pledged themselves to support U. S. Grant. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association: Alexander C. Wice, President; Robert Burckhardt, First Vice-President; Lawrence Bremmer, Second Vice-President; Jacob Schawrzschild, Treasurer; Charles Koch, Corresponding Secretary; William Deetz, Recording Secretary; Chas. Wilson Sergeant-at-Arms.

A large number of citizens of the Fifth Ward assembled last evening at No. 38 Thomas-street, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Michael Brennan. Mr. F. C. McKeon spoke on the political situation, recommending the organizing of the working classes. The speaker dwelt considerably on the necessity of the working men sustaining the regular Republican nominations. On motion of Mr. Frank Hall, (colored,) a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a list of names for permanent officers of this organization, to be adopted at its next meeting. One hundred and sixty-five members were enrolled. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the 17th inst., at 8 P. M.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of East New-York held a very spirited meeting at their new head-quarters, corner of Butler and Atlantic avenues, on Friday evening, Aug. 9. This Club was organized about six weeks ago, and now numbers eighty-two members. The Club intend doing their whole duty during the present campaign, and will open a reading-room and keep a good supply of campaign documents on hand. "We have more than enough Democrats who have already joined us to make up for the defection of the few." The following are its officers; President, John Joos; Vice-Presidents, D. Suss and John Brocher; Recording Secretary, M. A. Brawn; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. J. McGeehan; Treasurer, G. C. Stagg. On Aug. 30, a banner-raising and ratification meeting will take place.

## AMERICAN NEWS

### Collision Between the Steamer Bristol and a Bark.

### The Bark is Sunk and the Steamer Run Ashore.

### Labor Lock-Out by the Shoe Manufacturers of Lynn.

### Fearful Murder of a Little Boy Illinois.

### A Brief Revolution in Peru and Its Consequences.

### STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

**The Bristol Runs Down an English Bark—She Afterward Has to be Beached—No Lives Lost.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River line, while on her way from New-York to this city, this morning, in a thick fog, ran into the bark B. Rogers, which was laying to an anchor in the outer harbor, near Goat Island. She struck her amid-ships, cutting her completely in two; and, as soon as the Bristol extricated herself from the *débris*, the bark immediately sank. The crew, fifteen in number, were all saved, which seems almost a miracle, by jumping on board the steamer while she was wedged into the wreck. They, however, lost all their effects, as they were abed at the time of the collision, and were not able even to cover their nakedness; even the Captain had nothing left but an under-shirt, which he had on at the time. As soon as they arrived at Newport old clothes were furnished them. The B. Rogers was in command of Capt. Richard Wooloughan, from Dublin, Ireland, and is loaded with scrap and railroad iron. She arrived at this port Thursday, after a passage of forty-two days, and was awaiting orders from New-York, where her cargo was consigned to David Bingham, of that place. The Bristol was badly damaged, but not, in the opinion of Capt. Simons, enough to prevent his continuing the trip. She arrived at this place about thirty minutes after the collision, and after discharging the passengers and freight for Newport continued on her way to Fall River. She had not gone out a few miles when it was found that her injuries were far more serious than was at first supposed. The pumps were kept constantly at work; but it was of no use. The water came in faster than they could force it out, and orders were given to run her ashore, which was immediately done, on Bristol Flats, about five miles from Fall River. The Old Colony has gone to her assistance, and will also take her place upon the route this evening. The Bristol lays apparently easy, and the water at this hour is up to her main deck. The bark had her anchor watch and lights set when the collision occurred, and of course the steam-boat company will have all the damage to pay.

### EASTERN NEWS.

**Extensive Lock-Out by the Shoe Manufacturers of Lynn.**

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Over fifty of the heaviest shoe manufacturing concerns in Lynn have pledged themselves not to employ any persons controlled by Crispin associations after today. The Crispins on their part have voted to withdraw from the Lynn Savings Bank all the money standing to their credit, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500,000, which sum the Crispins claim is largely controlled by the manufacturers in real estate and other business transactions. A fire in Dorchester this morning nearly destroyed the large and elegant Summer mansion of Mr. B. F. Hawley, and occupied by the families of N. H. Hawley and B. J. Pope. The insurance on the property is $12,000.

E. M. Chamberlin, Chairman of the New-York Labor Conference, has postponed until further notice the Labor Reform Convention that was to have been held at Philadelphia Aug. 22, the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party having called a Convention to meet at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 21.

By a fire at Salem yesterday Treadwell's establishment was completely destroyed, together with the stock in various stages of manufacture. The buildings covered about three-quarters of an acre. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000. It is supposed the fire originated among the old greased rags in the stuffing-room. Treadwell's insurance is $12,000, including $2,500 in the Springfield Fire and Marine Company. Snow & Redmond's is $5,000, and is insured for $12,000. Cartion & Co.'s currying-shop was damaged to the extent of $500. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

### A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

**A Little Boy Whipped to Death in Illinois—Attempt to Lynch a Woman Murderer.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—A shocking case of child-murder has come to light at Naples, Ill. It appears that a man named Hale disappeared from that place a few days since under suspicious circumstances, and yesterday a newly-made grave was discovered near his house, in which was the body of his little nephew, whom it is said he had whipped to death.

There appears to be but little doubt that Osborne, one of the men arrested in Peoria County for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, a few days ago, is guilty. The proofs were so strong that the Sheriff and his posse experienced great difficulty in keeping back the people, who had gathered with a determination of lynching him, long enough to get him on the train.

There was a very heavy storm here last night. The weather today is cloudy.

### WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA.

**Financial Condition of Hayti—Attempt to Create a Revolution in Peru.**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 24.—The proposed foreign loan of $3,000,000 is not required. The Senate has accepted the loan of $1,000,000, which was negotiated by Hartman, White & Co., of Port au-Prince, the conditions being thirteen per cent. interest, in annual payments, for twelve years, at the expiration of which time the debt is to be considered liquidated, provided the interest is paid punctually. The object of the loan is to redeem the currency at the rate of $300 paper for $1 in silver.

Gen. Brice is expected to go to Berlin for the purpose of remonstrating with the German Government about the late bombardment. Coffee is scarce and high.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Advices from San Domingo to 1st inst. report the country tranquil, but business is stagnated. Cabral has disbanded his forces and gone to Port-au-Prince to offer his services to the Haytians. Luperon's popularity has relapsed. Advices from St. Thomas to the 6th inst. report the health of the island good, but business dull and shipping flat.

KINGSTON, Jam., Aug. 8.—Advices from Peru to the 27th of July, state that a revolution was begun by Gutierrez, who proclaimed himself Dictator and assassinated President Balta. The people were indignant at the murder, and captured Gutierrez while trying to escape. The Government forces asked for a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead. The people then assassinated Gutierrez and hung his naked body to a lamp-post and burned the corpse. Señor Pardo has been inaugurated President, and the insurrection is over.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Advices from Laguayra to the 25th of July, report the Republic of Venezuela quiet and the elections are over. The Virginius, at Porto Cabello, raises steam occasionally as a sham, followed by the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, who watches the Virginius closely. The iron-clad Arapiles and the frigate Isabella Catolica have gone to Martinique for repairs. Coffee has risen to $20 per quintal; cacao, $40, currency.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## LOVE'S REASONS.

Why do I love my darling so?
Good faith, my heart, I hardly know,
I have such store of reasons;
'Twould take me all a Summer day—
Nay, saying half that I could say
Would fill the circling seasons.

Because her eyes are softly brown,
My dove, who quietly hath flown
To me as to her haven?
Because her hair is soft, and laid
Madonna-wise in simple braid,
And jetty as the raven?

Because her lips are sweet to touch,
Not chill, nor fiery overmuch,
But softly warm as roses,
Dear lips that chasten while they move,
Lips that a man may dare to love,
Till earthly love-time closes?

Because her hand is soft and white,
Of touch so tender and so light,
That where her slender finger
Doth fall or move, the man to whom
The guards of Eden whispered, "Come!"
Beneath its spell might linger?

Because her heart is woman-soft,
So true, so tender, that I oft
Do marvel that a treasure,
So rich, so rare, to me should fall,
Whose sole desert—so small, so small,
Is—loving past all measure?

Because she has such store of moods,
So archly smiles, so staidly broods,
So lovingly caresses;
So that my heart may never tire
Of monotone, or more desire
Than she, my love, possesses?

Ah me! what know or what care I?
Or what hath love to do with "why?"
How simple is the reason!
I love her—for she is my love,
And shall while stars shall shine above,
And season follow season.

*—All the Year Round.*

## TO THE DEATH.

BY EDMUND YATES.

In the Summer of 1861 the heat throughout Europe was intense; perhaps in no place more intense than at Baden Baden. The little English colony, temporarily located there, suffered tremendously. Mr. Justice Minos, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Serjeant Blewbagge, Mr. Tocsin, Q. C., Mr. Replevin, the rising junior, and a few other kindred legal spirits, used to get up such pleasant whist parties at the Badischer Hop, declared he had never felt anything like it even at the Central Criminal Court. Little Iklass, the red-bearded artist just elected member of the "New Water Color," declared it was too hot to sketch, and used to sit in his room in his shirt sleeves drinking cognac and iced seltzer and smoking hopelessly. Dr. Fleem, the great London physician, shook his head warningly when he saw any of his friends starting out for picnics in the Black Forest and bade them beware of sun-stroke; while old Lady Doldrum sat calmly without her wig, in her own shady apartments, to the terror of those who caught a glimpse of her through the open door, and declared she was nearly dead with the heat.

Now, though it must be conceded that none of these people had probably ever experienced such an amount of heat as to make them speak positively as to the point of comparison, yet if you have ever been in Seville or Madrid during the month of July, you will allow that the denizens of either of those places may be regarded as judges of caloric, and here at Baden were the Señora Sebastiana Gonfalon and her brother Diego, who both declared that throughout the length and breadth of Spain they had never found it so hot as in that little gambling inferno on the margin of the Black Forest.

Such a woman, Sebastiana Gonfalon! About four-and-twenty, and of the real *sangre azul*, the old Spanish type. Very slight penciled eyebrows, a short and slightly *retroussée* nose, large protruding lips, a little rounded chin, and blue-black hair banded tight round her head, and fastened into a large bow behind. About the ordinary woman's height, strong limbed, with small hands and feet, wonderfully lithe and supple in her movements, and with a peculiar swimming walk which set all the women in Baden, from the respectable strock-brokeresses from Balham Hill, to "those odd French people" from the Rue Bréda, practising in their bed-rooms without the faintest approach to the original. A face very calm and statuesque in repose, very terrible when lit up with anger, horribly dangerous when melting with love. They hadn't seen much of any expression save her ordinary repose at Baden; but little Jack Harris from the Inland Irrigation Office said he could perfectly fancy what it would be, and he wouldn't for thousands have any—any love affair—there! Little Jack Harris need not have troubled himself. He was introduced to Sebastiana, and at the time of the introduction she had muttered behind her fan to her brother something about his being a droll looking little creature, but from that hour she either was, or affected to be, profoundly unconscious of his existence.

It had been hotter than ever during the day, but the day was happily past and over, and the moon was streaming on to the broad graveled Platz in front of the Conversation-haus, and the band stationed in their little oil-lamp illumined kiosk, were rattling away at Strauss' waltzes and Labitzky's galops, and the gamblers were thronging the roulette and trente-et-quarante tables; and of the non-gamblers all such as had ladies with them were promenading and listening to the music, while the others were seated round the little wooden tables drinking and smoking. At one of these tables four men were sitting, who, in this tale at least, merit particular notice. The little paper lantern holding the cigar-lighting candle, flares on the broad, healthily bronzed face (where, through the thick curling light beard, the face can be seen) of Arthur Acton, formerly of the Light Brigade, now swell, landed proprietor, English gentleman. After the Crimean campaign Arthur cut soldiering and sold out. He is a type of his class, as you perceive in his broad chest, well-knit figure, well-shaped white hand, with the massive signet-ring on the little finger, and the broad gold band on the finger next to that; in his open throat, his long white wristbands, his evening dress so *dégagé* yet so well fitting, his perfect boots, the easy, careless unstudied grace of his attitude; a big man, with the heart of a lion and the simplicity of a child, who had looked death in the face a score of times, who had ridden into the Balaklava charge as calmly as into Rotton Row, and who would as soon have thought of defaming his dead mother as of uttering a boast or a lie. Not a scholar, his reading having been mostly confined to *Bell's Life* and the *Racing Calendar*; not a purist—he had lived too much in camps and barrack-rooms for that—but a keen, clear-headed man of the world, as you may see in his broad open brow, over which the short light hair curls so crisply; in his bright blue eyes, his frank face, his great cheery honest laugh. Next to him, Jack Harris, Government clerk, before named—a wiry, dapper little man, got up with scrupulous neatness. Jack's hair-dresser tells him that "his parting is thinning," which in plain English means, that Jack is getting bald, but he makes up for that with an enormous pair of wiry whiskers, which stick out like hair-brushes on either side of his little face. A great scandal-monger is Jack, with something to say about everybody, an inane little chatterbox, whom nobody could think of making his enemy or of cultivating for his friend. On the other side of the table Eugene Blake, a clever, hot-headed, quick-tempered Irishman, army surgeon, in a regiment of Austrian Uhlans, on leave now and staying with Arthur, whose people had always been studiously kind to him. Next to him, and concluding the party, Sir Pierce Coverdale, the best whist player at the Travelers' Club, an old diplomatist who had studied life at half the courts in Europe, and one of the knowingest hands in the world. Listen to their conversation.

"It's a regular case of fetch, by Jove! Never saw a clearer! No good denying it, Arthur, my boy, you've brought down the Donna at a long shot, and you're booked!" This from Eugene Blake, with a merry twinkle in his eye and a great slap on the table to enforce his words.

"Tremendous go!" said little Jack Harris, "tre-mendous go! Splendid creature, black eyes, raven hair, and all that sort of thing; and as for figure——" And in default of finding a proper expletive, little Jack kissed the tips of his own fingers, and waved them in the air.

"Doosid pleasant thing!" said old Sir Pierce Coverdale, smoothing his gray whiskers; "doosid pleasant thing for a young man, though it has its disadvantages! Doosid difficult to shake off! You get tired of it, she don't! Then you're bored, and she's savage; then you take up with somebody else, and she takes up with a knife or a stiletto or some horrible thing, and sticks it into you! Take care, Acton, these Southern women are the doose and nothing else."

"Thank you, Sir Pierce," replied Arthur Acton; "I know you mean it, though there's really no occasion for your good advice. And you, you fellows, go on and chaff away as much as you like, to-night, to-morrow, and the next day. Only drop it after that, please. Miss Palliser arrives here, with her brother, on Friday, and there's no need to keep it quiet any longer—she and I are engaged, and are to be married in November. So go in for any extravagant nonsense you like about me and Mlle. Gonfalon up to that time, and then—drop it for good! Knowing the utter absurdity of it, I don't mind the chaff; but of course if protracted it would become serious. There's no need to say any more, is there, boys? You all understand?" They all chorused congratulations, and speedily changed the subject, not before old Sir Pierce Coverdale had muttered that he considered this a "doosid bad feature in the case."

On that night was held one of the grand bi-weekly *bals parés*, in contradiction to those free and easy assemblies, where all the best known of the guests dropped in in such toilets as suited them. But on the night of the *bals parés* evening costume was exacted, and all the proceedings were more formal. As the evening waned, our party broke up, and with the exception of the old baronet, (who went to pit himself against a favorite antagonist, a French baron of marvelous age and remarkable card-playing powers,) all strolled into the ball-rooms. Everybody was there; cynosure of everybody Mademoiselle Gonfalon, looking magnificent in her amber satin dress, covered with the richest black lace, and with pink roses gleaming in her hair. As Arthur Acton entered the room, it seemed as though by some mesmeric influence she was aware of his approach. She looked up at once toward the door, and their eyes met. Her's were earnest, searching, imperious; in his was an expression, half of annoyance, half of mistrust. Nevertheless, he obeyed the quick motion of the fan, imperceptible to all but him, by which she beckoned him toward her, and two minutes afterward they were whirling together to the valse then just commenced.

Eugene Blake and little Jack Harris grinned at each other, and the former remarked, in the brogue which always burst out of him whenever he was at all excited, "It's to be hoped Miss Palliser's not jealous, or there'll be 'wigs upon the green' before we've done with this."

Two hours afterward (they keep early hours at Baden) the moon, from her height in heaven, shone on Mademoisells Gonfalon, standing on the outer steps of the ball-room, with her mantilla coquettishly flung round her shoulders, and drawn over her head. "Ah, what pleasure!" she exclaimed, pettishly; "the hotel is close by, the night is quite hot, and there is no need for the wraps Diego is searching for. I declare I will wait for him no longer if you will be my escort, M. Acton. You will? Then give me your arm!" She took his arm, and waved a laughing good night to those standing by, then tripped gaily down the steps, and until they had proceeded some little distance into the shadow of the *allée*. Then stopping suddenly, she confronted her companion, and with eyes looking full into his, said, "What's this?"

"What's what, Mademoiselle Gonfalon?"

"Ah, bah, Mademoiselle Gonfalon! You know my name, I suppose!" Then suddenly changing her tone, "Arthur, dearest Arthur, what is it to-night? You are cold as your own dreadful countrymen generally; you are distant. You valsed because I asked you not because you wished to; you have scarcely said a dozen words the whole night—what is it?"

"It's nothing, Mademoiselle——, well, then, Sebastiana—it is simply this. We have been thrown together, more or less, since we have been here, and we've been very good friends, and I trust we always shall be; but——"

"Well—but——"

"It's an awkward thing for me to say," said Acton, feeling hot all over, and stammering like a school-girl. "But, you see, it —I mean—or—it mustn't go any further."

Sebastiana looked at him for an instant, and then said, in a low, flat key, "Mustn't go any further?"

"No! Well, the truth is—it's horribly uncomfortable for a man to have to say such a thing under such circumstances; but, the truth is—I'm going to be married, you see, and my *fiancée* is coming here in a day or two, and it won't do for us to be—confound it all, I'm making a mess of it, I know I am." And the man who had ridden coolly into the Balaklava charge, now stuttered and wiped his brow, and looked and felt horribly afraid.

"Ah! you are going to be married?" said Sebastiana, standing upright as a dart, and still looking at him, but with a very different expression in her eyes, "Voilà le mot de l'enigme? To a young English lady?"

"Yes."

"Whom you love?"

"Whom I adore."

"And she is coming here?"

"She is; the day after to-morrow, I hope."

"I hope so, too. I shall be pleased to see her. Now, let us walk on, please." And without waiting for his reply, she strode on until she reached the door of her hotel, which opened, she bowed her head without offering her hand, and, without uttering a word, passed through out of sight.

For two whole days and nights no one, save her Spanish waiting-woman, saw Sebastiana Gonfalon. Had any eyes penetrated into the room where she was, they would have lit on a figure stretched prostrate on a bed, with tear-blurred face and hair floating wildly over the pillow, and clenched hands, now up-raised passionately, now falling with maddened vehemence. Had there been ears to listen, they would have heard wild lamentations, self accusations, curses on the man who had so enthralled her, threats of vengeance on her by whom she had been supplanted in his affections. But there was no one to hear save Madrilena, the waiting-woman, who worshiped her mistress, and did all she could to soothe and compose her. Not even Don Diego himself was allowed admission to his sister's chamber. On the morning of the third day, however, there was an arrival at the hotel. Not unexpected, evidently, for the suite of rooms had been some days in preparation, and the landlord was in attendance on the steps as the natty English traveling-carriage drew up, and by his side was Arthur Acton, who had been lounging about in a state of expectancy from a very early hour, and the evidence that something was going to happen had drawn together a crowd of blue-bloused, wooden-saboted peasants and children, reinforced, as the carriage came up, by others who had been attracted by the cracking of the postilions' whips, and most of the hotel windows were filled with occupants. No one could be clearly seen at the windows of the *salon* occupied by Mademoiselle Gonfalon, though from a certain blurred and misty outline traceable at that one nearest the hall door, it might have been inferred that it was not untenanted. When the horses drew up at the door, a big courier, with a gold-laced band to his cap, and a huge beard on his chin, dismounted, opened the carriage door, and handed out, first, an old lady with gray hair and a bent frame, who descended with difficulty, resting on a stick, and then a tall, elegant young girl, with bright blue eyes, a clear complexion, and chestnut bands falling on either side of her face. These ladies, the younger especially, were received with great *empressement* by Arthur Acton, and conducted by him into the hotel. Five minutes afterward, Don Diego Gonfalon, sipping his second glass of absinthe, and smoking his fourth after-breakfast cigar on the promenade, was summoned by his French servant, who told him that Mademoiselle, his sister, wished to speak with him at once.

He found her wrapped in a white muslin dressing-gown, and seated in a low easy-chair by the window. Her luxuriant black hair was hastily gathered up into a great knot at the back of her head, and there were bistre rings round her luminous black eyes. Her face was deadly pale, and her lips were colorless and rigid. Diego marked all this at one glance; then, dropping into a chair next to her, he took one of her hands in his, and, gazing tenderly into her face, said,

"You are better, my sister?"

"Yes, my brother, much better within the last hour. To be quite well within a very few days, if all goes rightly, and you are true to me, She has arrived."

"Ah! ha!" and Diego drew a long breath between his teeth. "You have seen her?"

"I saw her arrive! saw her received by him! saw him conduct her into the house! I saw his fingers tighten round hers, and her hand glide into his!"

"And you still require——"

"All that I urged and you promised. All that should be demanded of one who has slighted a Gonfalon and your sister. His ruin first, then his death!

"Nothing less?"

"Nothing."

Don Diego shrugged his shoulders, kissed his sister's hand, and returned to his absinthe and his cigar.

There is a specially exclusive set at Baden, a *sanctum sanctorum* known as the Ladies' Club, because no gentleman is admissible to its *réunions*, save on the ballot of the lady members. It is held in one of the private rooms of the Conversation-haus, and is frequented during the evening by the ladies and their attendant cavaliers. At a late hour, when the ladies have retired, those men who have the *entrée* remain, and there many quiet games at cards are carried on, for which the ordinary public rooms would be too noisy and too exposed. It was after midnight when Arthur Acton stepped into the Ladies' Club, then emptied of its proper occupants, and given up to denizens of the male sex, some of whom were already assembled round the card-tables. Arthur was in splendid spirits; he had been the whole day with Miss Palliser, showing her the lions of the place, and she had been voted a tremendous success by every one. *Blasé* French marquises and pudgy German barons had roused themselves from their dominoes to stare after the fresh and brilliant beauty of the English girl. When she entered the gambling-rooms, the croupiers were puzzled to find play for a moment suspended, as the haggard crowders of the tables left off pricking cards or covering numbers as the glorious vision passed hurriedly by. And she had been very sweet and affectionate to him, too, and altogether he was in the seventh heaven of happiness, and showed it in his brilliant eyes and flushing cheeks. He walked up to a knot of his friends, who were standing at the head of the room, and commenced chatting with them, when he felt his arm lightly touched, and, turning round, saw Diego Gonfalon.

"Your pardon, M. Acton, if I disturb you," said Diego. "I come to ask that revenge which you promised me after our *écarté* two nights since."

Nothing could have been more *mal à propos*. Arthur was in no humor for a cool, calculating game at cards; he was over-brimming with animal spirits, longing for some outlet for his happiness. He replied, awkwardly enough:

"Eh? Ecarté? To-night, do you think? I'm scarcely in the humor to-night, and——"

"Oh, if Monsieur does not choose, of course it is not for me to——"

"You can't do that, Arthur!" said in English old Sir Pierce Coverdale, who was standing by; "if you won the man's money last time, you're bound to play when he asks you, however inconvenient it may be, and——"

"Well, be it so," said Arthur, with a sigh. Then, turning with a sprightly air to the Spaniard, he pointed to a vacant card-table, and said politely, "Monsieur, je vous attends!"

They were well known among the frequenters of the club, these two, as first-rate players. As they took the cards, a little crowd gathered silently round, and so soon as play commenced the bystanders began to bet. Soon there were a few murmurs in the ring. Acton was so thoroughly transported with happiness, so full of the pleasant memories of the day with his beloved, that he appeared unable to fix his attention on his cards, while his opponent was stringing every nerve to the encounter. They formed a grand contrast these two men; the one big, fair, jolly, light-hearted and *insouciant*; the other thin, swarthy, grave and intently watching his own hand and that of his opponent.

At three in the morning Diego Gonfalon returned to his hotel. He passed up the stairs with a light footstep; but as he neared his sister's room, the door opened gently, and Sebastiana's graceful head appeared, her finger on her lip. Obedient to her signal, he followed her into her chamber.

"Well?"

"Bad! worse than bad! He played like a fool, without thinking of his cards, and he has stripped me again! He must have won three hundred Isabellinas; his confounded luck never deserts him for an instant!"

"That is unfortunate, Diego; but it was but a part of our scheme. The rest is to come! Now to bed, brother; we will consult in the morning."

The next day the weather was cooler, a light breeze came playing over the Schwarzwald, and the promenade was thronged. The rumor of the beauty and grace of the newly-arrived English woman had spread, and, in addition to its ordinary frequenters, many of those who only honored the promenade on special occasions, had come out to judge for themselves, and were constrained to admit that for once report had not been exaggerated. Arthur Acton, thoroughly observant of every look and glance, gloried in Miss Palliser's success, and watched each succeeding triumph with renewed delight. Only once his brow clouded, and that was as he passed a group of men, among whom were Diego Gonfalon, a certain Count Tszch, a Hungarian of unenviable reputation, and a Capt. Hall, a notorious English blackleg. These men raise their hats, certainly, but with a kind of *méfiant* air, and Miss Palliser had scarcely passed before Acton saw Diego whisper something to his friends, who at once burst into a loud guffaw. Acton flamed to the roots of his hair, but said nothing. Chancing, however, to turn round a moment afterward, he saw Diego Gonfalon mimicking Miss Palliser's walk, and the manner in which she held her dress, to the intense delight of his friends. As the Palliser party, on their return, approached the spot where the objectionable group were standing, Arthur noticed a movement among them, and he had no sooner passed than Diego and his friends left their position, and followed on in the promenade immediately behind the English party. Two minutes afterward Miss Palliser stopped suddenly; some one had trodden on her dress. Acton turned hurriedly round, and fancied he saw a smile on Diego's face. The obtrusive foot had, however, been removed, and the promenade continued. Almost immediately afterward the same thing occurred. Miss Palliser's dress was speedily released, and she and the other members of her party proceeded. Acton stood still.

"You have a singular knack of awkwardness, Monsieur," said he to Diego Gonfalon. "This is the second time that your stupidity has caused you to tread on the lady's dress."

"It is the lady's own fault, Monsieur," replied Diego, with an insolent air; "she does not know how to hold her dress, but walks like a camel, like all English women."

Ah! Don Diego Gonfalon, if you only knew how nearly you were getting that peculiarly British blow, known, as "one for yourself!"

There was a baleful fury in Arthur Acton's eyes, and a fidgety motion about the shoulder muscles of his right arm, which looked very ugly just at that moment. However, he controlled his passion sufficiently to say: "I have ladies with me now, Sir. So soon as I am free——"

"You will find me ready and willing, Monsieur, whenever you like."

And Don Diego raised his hat, and turned on his heel.

That night Don Diego went neither to the gambling-table nor to the Ladies' Club, but sought his hotel at an early hour, and went straight to his sister's room. The door had scarcely closed behind him, when she was by his side, her eyes flashing, her hands trembling, her whole frame in a state of intense excitement.

"Well?" she asked, "is it done?"

"Yes," said Diego, sullenly; "it is done; arranged for to-morrow morning at sunrise."

"How did it happen? Tell me. I am dying to know."

But Diego was cross, and indisposed to answer.

"Ah, don't worry me about details! Is it not enough for you to know that he is challenged, and accepts?"

Sebastiana's eyes flashed fire, but she controled herself, "Tell me one thing, then, only one. Was *she* implicated?"

"Yes; the insult was given to her."

"Good! good, Diego! You have indeed carried out all I wished. Who acts for you?"

"Cabanel."

"And for him?"

"An old English milord—Sir Coverdale."

"Sir Coverdale is his second? He lives here in the hotel, does he not?"

"He does, in the opposite rooms."

"Has he come in yet?"

"No. I left him at the Kursaal, playing trente-et-quarante. He will be there another hour yet. He is an old *militaire*, and such an affair as this does not in the least affect his usual routine."

"Good! Now get to bed; you will want rest. I will call you at daybreak, Madrileña!" And kissing her brother on the cheek, Sebastiana closed the door on him, and entered into deep converse with her waiting-woman.

At five the next morning, Ludwig Kraus, an old wood-cutter, who was beginning to ply his daily occupation in the outskirts of the Black Forest, saw two carriages draw up at the turf-path which he himself had cleared, leading from the unfrequent high-road into the depths of the under-wood. From these carriages descended several gentlemen, two of them bore under their arms long flat cases, at sight of which the old wood-cutter smiled to himself. It was by no means his first experience of such visitors, and he never saw them arrive without a certainty of pecuniary advantage to himself. Sure enough his expectations were not disappointed. One of the gentlemen saw him, turned round, and after apparently consulting with the others, beckoned to him. Ludwig advanced.

"Tired of labor, father?" said the gentleman.

"Not yet, Sir," said the old man. "I only commenced at dawn an hour since."

"You must need rest. We are going to breakfast here, and shall require water. How far is it to the nearest spring?"

"A good mile," replied the old man.

"Go and fetch a pitcher," said the gentleman, slipping a Friedrick's-d'or into his hand. "Don't hurry. You can go leisurely."

The old man pocketed the coin, laid his ax across his shoulders, and when off whistling.

The two parties had come in separate carriages, remained in separate groups, while the drivers wheeled their horses round, and moved them some distance down the road. Although the gentlemen spoke among themselves, yet each kept apart from the other. Then watches were produced, and some whispering ensued. At last the gentleman who had spoke to the wood-cutter advanced from his friends, and nearing the opposite party, took off his hat and saluted. No better man than he for such a meeting. Honoré de Cabanel, *chef d'escadron* of the African Chasseurs, a man who had been St. Arnaud's right hand through all the Kabyle war.

"Time flies, M. Acton," said he, "we wait your leisure."

"M. de Cabanel," replied Arthur, "I am sorry that I am the cause of the delay, however unwillingly. But Sir Pierce Coverdale, who was to be my second, has not yet made his appearance."

"No one better acquainted with the code of the duello than Sir Coverdale, or more capable of conducting it in the most perfect manner," said Cabanel, with a bow. "Something must have retarded him; he must be ill."

"I certainly cannot understand his absence," muttered Arthur, looking into the far distance.

"Will not Monsieur Acton's other friend act for him?" asked Cabanel, motioning toward a gentleman standing near.

"My other friend is a surgeon of the Austrian Army, Monsieur Eugene Blake; I thought it necessary to have a surgeon on the ground, and gentlemen in that capacity cannot, I believe, act as seconds?"

"Certainly not," said Monsieur Cabanel. "Would Monsieur Acton accept the service of one of my party. Signor Lopez Guerrabella, a Spanish gentleman from Cadiz, an officer in the Queen's Guard, accompanies us to the ground, and would I am sure act for Monsieur Acton." As he spoke he indicated a slim young man wearing a Spanish cloak and a heavy slouch hat, who was standing by in conversation with Diego. There were no signs of Coverdale's advent. Acton bowed, and, after a word with Blake, notified his acceptance of Cabanel's offer. Then he and Cabanel proceeded to step the ground. On their return Cabanel said:

"It is agreed, I believe, Messieurs, that the combat shall be *à la barrière*—that is to say, my friend and I have measured twenty-four paces, at either end of which we will place our men. At twelve yards, the half distance, I have dropped a handkerchief as a mark. Signor Guerrabella and I will toss for first fire. Whichever principal, through his second, wins, has the right either to fire from his place, or, walking up to the mark, to call on his adversary to advance, even up to the mark itself if he chooses, and then—act as he wishes! Gentlemen, this is understood?"

Both principals bowed.

"Now, Signor Guerrabella, the toss! Ha! you have won! M. Acton, the fire is with you!"

As he spoke, Arthur Acton turned sideways toward his opponent, covering him fairly and fully with his pistol. Then, suddenly flinging up his arm, he fired into the air. A short growl issued from Blake's lips—a growl in which a near bystander might have distinguished the words, "He ought to have winged him!"

"It is your shot, Sir!" said Arthur, wheeling round and confronting his adversary.

"I intend to take it!" said Diego, calmly, as he walked toward the handkerchief. "And I call on you, M. Acton, in pursuance of the terms, to advance to this mark!"

"In the name of heaven, stop this!" shrieked Eugene Blake, as, in obedience to the summons Arthur slowly advanced. "This is sheer murder! Sir, I call on you," turning to Guerrabella, "I call on you to forbid this!"

"It is impossible to break the rule laid down," said Guerrabella, speaking for the first time in a strange, muffled voice, "unless, indeed, M. l'Anglais is afraid."

This one sentence was enough. Blake was silent, but remained horror-stricken and intent on the scene, while Arthur Acton, with pallid face, stepped straight up to the handkerchief, on the other side of which Diego was waiting. A dead, still, horrible calm reigned around. It was broken by Diego, who said: "M. Acton, you deceived a Gonfalon! Your blood be on your own head." The next instant the sound of a pistol rang through the forest, and Arthur Acton, staggering for an instant, dropped heavily forward on his face. Blake sprang forward, but ere he reached his friend's side Guerrabella was on his knee beside him. Bending over the prostrate body, he lifted the slouch hat, he pushed back the concealing cloak. One word escaped the dying man, "Sebastiana!"

"Ay!" muttered Mlle Gonfalon, for it was she; "I told you the character of my revenge. TO THE DEATH!" The next instant Arthur Acton expired.—*London Society.*

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**AN ANCIENT HUMORIST.**—Hierocles, who lived in the sixth century, collected twenty-one jests under the general title of the *Pedants*, and in this fossil jest-book we find jokes that have been handed down through succeeding collections, and have become old and familiar friends. Among these ancient jests is the account of the man who, for fear of drowning, determined not to enter the water until he was master of the art of swimming; of the man who complained that his horse died just as he had taught it to live without food; of the philosopher who carried a stone about with him as a specimen of his house; of one who stood before a glass with his eyes shut to see how he looked when he was asleep; of the man who bought a crow to see whether it would live 200 years; and of one who went into a boat on horseback, because he was in a hurry. Here we find the ever-new story of a man who, meeting a friend, asked whether it was he or his brother, who was buried; and the blundering excuse of the person who, not having attended to the request of a friend, said when he met him, "I'm sorry I never received the letter which you wrote to me about the books." Rev. Mr. Hartly, of Philadelphia, must, we should imagine, have come fresh from the perusal of Hierocles when he forwarded to M. Thiers last year one of the original bricks of Independence Hall in that city, "with the earnest prayer that the legislators of beautiful France may derive from it such an inspiration as shall lead them to erect a Republic, whose dignity, justice and purity shall be the admiration of our age, and which shall prove a model for other nations in securing the rights and liberties of their people."—*British Review.*

## UP IN THE WILD.

Up in a wild, where few men come to look,
There lives and sings a little lonely brook;
Liveth and singeth in the dreary pines,
Yet creepeth on to where the daylight shines.

Pure from their heaven, in mountain chalice caught,
It drinks the rains, as drinks the soul her thought;
And down dim hollows where it winds along,
Pours its life-burden of unlistened song.

I catch the murmur of its undertone,
That sigheth ceaselessly, Alone! alone!
And hear afar the rivers gloriously
Shout on their paths toward the shining sea!

The voiceful rivers, chanting to the sun,
And wearing names of honor, every one;
Outreaching wide, and joining hand with hand
To pour great gifts along the asking land.

Ah, lonely brook! Creep onward through the pines;
Press through the gloom to where the daylight shines!
Sing on among the stones, and secretly
Feel how the floods are all akin to thee!

Drink the sweet rain the gentle heaven sendeth;
Hold thine own path, however-ward it tendeth;
For somewhere, underneath the eternal sky,
Thou, too, shalt find the rivers, by and by!

*—Sunday Magazine.*

**WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.**—Every woman with any romance or magnanimity has, so far as she contemplates marriage for herself merely in the abstract, an ideal, or some vague assemblage of high qualities which stands for such. She can only suppose herself voluntarily linking her fate with another, if that other is a man exceptionally good or noble, or at least distinguished among his fellows. At all events he must be something quite above the common run of men about her. The typical old maid has had this ideal, and been faithful to it; it may be for want of adequate temptation to inconstancy. Some women—the charming woman, for example—have not been allowed to keep their ideal. They have lost sight of it in finding themselves the ideal of some one else. Our typical vestal has never been a charming woman, though she may have many excellent gifts and graces. Women are so made, happily for men, that gratitude, pity, the exquisite pleasure of pleasing, the sweet surprise of finding themselves necessary to another's happiness, (or being flattered into the notion,) altogether obscure and confuse the judgment; they either forget their ideal altogether, or think they have found it in the very commonplace mortal who is their choice. But to some women this does not happen. The natural instinct to please is not strong in them. They only care to please where their taste and judgment approve, and their manner is cold or indifferent in general society. There is a French proverb, compounded of resignation and worldly policy, which represents the submission and destiny of the attractive woman: *Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a.* It is not that the other is deliberately unattractive, but she recognizes no necessity. She does not want to please out of her pale of sympathies; and the alternative has no terrors for her. In fact, she has forseen that a single life is her probable destiny. It is not at all necessary that this unattractiveness should have to do with a conscious want of beauty. A beautiful woman, as far as color and outline constitute beauty—but failing in bewitching qualities—may repel admiration by indifference, and live to glorify the sisterhood to which her manner devotes her; but it is the woman of commonplace exterior and sensitive mind that is most commonly left alone with her ideal. We believe that almost any woman who is not what is called "particular" may marry if she chooses—that is, if she does not speculate upon herself, or share the world's unfavorable view of her personal pretensions. *—Blackwood's Magazine.*

**NATURE OF WIT.**—Wit is often an unprofitable gift, for the dull people of the world look with suspicion upon the witty man, who often makes malapropos speeches rather than lose what he considers a good thing. Queen Elizabeth seeing Sir Edward Dyer walking in her garden, called to him, "What does a man think of, Sir Edward, when he thinks of nothing?" referring to his work entitled *The Praise of Nothing*. He, smarting under supposed neglect, answered, "He thinks, Madame, of a woman's promise." Lord Bacon, after relating this anecdote, adds, "That anger makes dull men witty, but it keeps them poor." In later times Thomas Warton paid a dear price for a joke. On one occasion a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, who was not remarkable for wisdom, while reading the service, came to Psalm lxix., 5, "Lord, thou knowest my simpleness." Warton, who sat below him, whispered, "Why, that is known to everybody." Soon afterward the office of President became vacant, and Warton was obliged to canvass this man for the casting vote. The answer he received was, "No, I am not so simple as that neither," and Warton lost his election. It is curious to remark on the various classes that have been the butts of witticisms. The old jest-books are full of jokes aimed against the monks, but now very few have the clergy for their subject, and those that have are mostly of a good-natured character, such as the following samples: Lord Stowell was much pressed by an anxious divine (who expected a certain living) to inform him what it was worth. "My dear friend," said he, "it is worth having." When a great outcry was made for money to build new churches, a gentleman was asked one Sunday whether he had been to church. He answered, "No, I have it on the best authority, that of the Bishops, that there is no room." The clergy themselves have usually been quite equal to the task of holding their own in wit combats. What can be finer than the following anecdote of a witty Archbishop. One day Dr. Whately was walking with a young officer of artillery who was allied to him in blood, when the latter propounded the following riddle: "What is the difference between a donkey and an Archbishop?" Whately gave it up, and received the following reply; "The one carries his cross behind and the other before," referring to the marks of the cross on the backs of the domestic ass and on the apron of an Archbishop. "Very good, indeed," laughed Whately. "And now can you tell me the difference between a donkey and a Captain of artillery?" "No, indeed, I cannot," replied the officer. "There is none whatever," rejoined the Archbishop.—*British Review.*

**FRENCH BATHING.**—But what a distance, and what a company to observe you and your fellow-bathers! Full fifty yards of beach before shallow water is attained! It is dismally difficult to perform those fifty yards, when one is English, candid, and accustomed to be seen in public with a full complement of clothing. One's neighbors do it with marvelous serenity and grace. The big bourgeois, who would persist in trying your cabin, comes forth blandly, bows to a lady or two, waves a "Comment va, mon cher?" to his masculine acquaintance and proceeds smilingly down to the water in charge of a brawny baigneur. For all Frenchmen—particularly middle-aged Frenchmen—consider a sea-bath nothing without an attendant. Before wetting a foot they place themselves in an easy position—the eyes of the *établissement* are on them—and receive six pailfuls of sea water all over the body, launched by the vigorous hands of the Triton at fifty centimes the patient. Once in the water the Gallic bather is gay, sociable—rather too sociable and eager to display his powers to the best advantage. He lies flat on his back, and is tugged round in a circle by the *baigneur*. He teaches his entire family how to swim. He carries his youngest on his back, he gives his arm to Madame, who has issued from her hut in a complete Figaro costume, wearing gloves, shoes and a dainty shepherdess hat. Some parties are made up, quadrilles performed, one or two ladies use fans, and the *danseurs* are as much at their ease as though the limitless ocean were M. Hausmann's reception-room at the defunct Hotel de Ville. Enterprising young France takes to frail and narrow canoes, whence it is a glorious feat to tumble in twelve feet of water; others indulge in marine velocipedes, conducting flirtations in double vehicles of this character with the greatest fascination and assurance. It must have a romantic effect to take a plunge for some fair companion in the midst of those very tender passages that are so very difficult to bring to a climax under ordinary terrestrial circumstances!—*London Echo.*

**THE FIRST INDIAN NEWSPAPER.**—On the 29th January, 1780, the first newspaper ever published in India made its appearance in Calcutta. A newspaper could not have been started at a better time. The hands of Warren Hastings were indeed full, for he was employed during the next four years, chiefly out of Bengal, in managing the affairs of Benares and Oude, in a war with the renowned Hyder Ali, the Rajah of Mysore, "and in negociations all over India." But Mr. Hicky, and the society of which he wrote, afforded far from good examples for the improvement of the native community. "The whole picture of Anglo-Indian society, at this period, was a very bad one, and," remarks a Calcutta reviewer, "society must have been very bad to have tolerated" *Hickey's Gazette*—a strange contrast with the highly-polished and newsy *Pall Mall* of our time. Infamous slander is the chief material of which the first Indian journal is composed; and even Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General, and the dignitaries of the Supreme Court, came in for their share; while colonels, missionaries and beautiful young ladies just arrived for the marriage mart, are all mercilessly dealt with. At length Mr. Hicky thought it "a duty incumbent on him to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general, that an attempt was made to assassinate him last Thursday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, by two armed Europeans, aided and assisted by a Moorman!" Such was the first Indian editor, the amusing chronicler of the gay and grave doings of a great age long passed away, the scene of whose labors was Calcutta, where, at that time, there was only one church, and deep drinking was considered a rational amusement.—*The Dark Blue.*

**MATTHEW PRIOR.**—Born in 1664, though the son of a tradesman, he was educated at Westminister, and, by the generosity of Lord Dorset, at St. John's, Cambridge. A prize poem, and a travesty of Dryden's "Hind and Panther," written in conjunction with Charles Montague, afterward Lord Halifax, soon brought him into notice, and his patron procured him a diplomatic secretaryship in Holland. Panegyrics on the sovereign, and peans on the national victories, established his reputation as a Court poet, and the publication of his miscellaneous poems in 1707, secured the title on which his real fame rests. After filling a succession of offices, and a seat in Parliament, he rose to the highest diplomatic rank in 1711, when he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the French Court for negotiating peace. He subsequently shared in the disgrace of the Tory Ministers who had effected the Treaty of Utrecht, but fell softly, Lord Oxford giving him a villa in Essex, where he resided until his death in 1721. The protégé of Dorset and Oxford, the intimate of Halifax and Bolingbroke, Swift and Pope, personally acceptable to Louis XIV., and well known to Boileau, Prior may be fairly said to have lived in the best society of his time. If the conduct of political negotiations abroad, complicity in party intrigues at home, and familiar intercourse with men and women of all ranks and reputations, from Cardinals and Countesses in Paris, to publicans and sinners in London, can give a man knowledge of the world—it was his. If the fact (or the report) of his moral frailty, that in public he was a turncoat who betrayed his party, in private addicted to low amours and debauches, did not assist him in obtaining such knowledge, it certainly constituted no hindrance, and will still less be held by those acquainted with the history of his age to have disqualified him for the office of interpreting it. At a time when wits and humorists abounded, he was famous as an utterer of *bons mots*, some of which are still remembered. The flavor of egotism which pervaded his character, and his poetic rank, may be better appreciated after an analysis has been attempted of his works. The critical estimates of them at various periods differ very widely. *—Contemporary Review.*

**A PRINTER'S BOOKMAN OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.**—One by one the old, weather-beaten men came dropping in; those just off their journeys, as most were, bearing their book-wallets, and occasionally a long, thin bundle, wrapped in a check pocket-handkerchief. They respectfully greeted the master and his wife, and their daughters if present, and then silently took their seats on chairs placed in a row beneath the great window, and just as though it were a meeting of "male Friends." The master then put on his spectacles, and, drawing his chair to a table near, on which were his ledgers and inkstand, business commenced, as soon as the creamy ale had passed once round. The earliest comer was first attended to, and so on, in succession; each man, as he spoke, advancing a step or two from his chair, and writing, if necessary, as he stood: for his long, narrow account-book was in his pocket, and his ink-horn dangled at his waistcoat button-hole. During this business process the bundles would be unfolded, and these were seen to contain small rolls of the finest flannel, being some portion of goods taken in kind for *Pilgrim's Progresses* or *Waits' Hymns*. I believe payments of this nature were frequent; cheeses and flannel performing the part of tobacco and cowrie-shells in more distant lands. These goods were usually parted with in Wrexham and Welchpool; though short lengths of fine flannel were occasionally thus brought home by the men and duly accounted for. It stood to reason, that, after climbing such mountains as those of Carnarvonshire, a bookman would rather take payment in portable goods, than lose a sale, for the chance of which he had sought those remote solitudes. For, though the Welch, then, as now, were, usually speaking, hoarders of money, it frequently happened that when miles of wild country lay between a house and the nearest village, current money might run short or be wholly wanting. Moreover, this payment in kind was always in favor of the payee, as the goods generally sold at a profitable valuation. When each man had settled his business and received his wages, he sat down and took a pipe, if he were a smoker; but, whether or not, the spiced ale went round and round; and the great brown jug, again filled, again grew creamy-topped, in front of the great fire. These old men, if I recollect rightly, called each other "brother." There was "brother Bennet," and "brother Melody;" the first, and old soldier who had been present in all the battles and sieges of the Peninsula war; the second, a quaint old pensioner who had fought under Admiral Howe. These meetings were generally closed by an exhortation and prayer, delivered by the master.—*Good Words.*

**OLD MAIDS.**—Of course, in talking of old maids, we do not include women of large fortune, who may be anything they please. No woman with a few thousands a year will have to complain of want of opportunities of changing her condition, want of position, or want of respect; nor will she be the first to occur to the distracted mother's mind whose dozen children are taken with the measles at once as the person to come and help in the nursing, and sit up with baby. People with money are always supposed to have something to do. Importance implies a certain sort of occupation. But strength is relative. No woman without a certain independence and force of character is fit to be an old maid. There are feeble women who might make passable wives, but who make deplorable old maids; they are wretched single, and impart some of their wretchedness to all who have to do with them; they trail for want of a prop, and lie huddled like some unlucky creeper, an unshapely heap, for want of the vigorous stem that should hold it up. Such women cannot believe they are not to be married some day. Somebody to love, to be afraid of, to look up to, to swear by, some duties imposed by necessity, do strike the observer as such a necessity for their well-being or even creditable existence, that the life-long attitude of expectation, however hopeless, is almost justified. Women of this character have probably had many fair opportunities of settling in life—feebleness in girlhood not seldom takes an attractive form; but perhaps no one to compel them to a decision; and there is wanting to this temperament the powers of falling genuinely in love, as well as of coming to a fixed resolve. Life is all expectation with the feeble woman; she recoils from a final step, and would as likely as not still slip out of an engagement which she had stimulated all her small despairing energies to bring to a point. The beauty who, in vulgar phrase, has overstood her market, does not make an amiable old maid. She feels her life has been a mistake, and is soured accordingly. There is something in the possession and consciousness of beauty which interferes with the frank bestowal of the affections. The woman who is made to understand by all the world that she is handsome, acquires a notion of duty to her claims which supersedes and puts the appeals of the heart out of countenance. She is afraid of wasting her advantages, and asks herself at critical moments, Can I do better? For a brief year or two all the world lies within the grasp of her elated fancy. When the niece in the play asks her aunt why she never married, the answer is, "My dear, I was very cruel thirty years ago, and nobody asked me since." Such reverses sharpen alike features and temper. The ladies haunted by these regrets are a bugbear to their kindred; even their kindnesses have a sting in them; there is something irritating to them in other people's success and happiness; the trials of married life would have left them more amiable.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**THE FEMALE COUNTENANCE.**—There are certain particulars in which the female face is really a cheat, taking women in detail. What sweetness, what tenderness, what modesty, what delicacy in the handling of unpleasant facts, what sense of mystery, you can hardly fail to see in the face of many an ordinary pretty woman. Yet, if you take the rule, is the average young woman kinder, more thoughtful, nay, is she even cleanlier, than the average young man? There is a great deal to be said for the negative—a very great deal indeed. Compare the young women whom you see in streets and public conveyances, in the morning and evening going to or returning from employment, with the young men. I declare, the fact has forced itself on my senses, that the young men are the cleaner and better-kept animals. As for tenderness and thought-taking, though every form of male waiting and hand service is to me utterly hateful, I would rather, *if I must* be nursed, have Corporal Trim at my side than the *ordinary* woman. The reader may safely assume, large as he may think the assumption, that I have present to my mind all that is to be said in the way of extenuation or explanation here; but the fact remains, that by the majority of men, in the majority of cases, the female countenance is found a beautiful mask.—*The St. Paul's Magazine.*

**ENGLISH WORSHIP.**—Whatever be the religion of a country, church is the place to which men come after six days of mechanical toil to freshen in themselves the sentiment of the ideal. Such was the Grecian temple under Cymon—such the Gothic cathedral under St. Louis. In accordance with the difference of sentiment, the ceremony and the edifice differ; but the important point is, that the sentiment should be revived and fortified. Now, in my opinion, that occurs here: A day-laborer, a mason, a seamstress, who leave this service, carry with them noble impressions suited to the instincts of their race—a vague notion of an august, I know not what, of a superior order, of invincible justice. Moreover, a cultivated man can seat himself beside them; he is not repelled by too base superstitions. No petty decorations, painted images, childish parade, posturings, set marches, and antiquated ceremonies whereof the congregation have forgotten the meaning. The walls are nearly bare; the hymns and words are in the vulgar tongue; the officiating clergyman does not make genuflections; his bearing is that of a Magistrate; except the surplice, he has the garb of one, and, according to the saying of Joseph de Maistre, he may be defined as a gentleman charged with holding forth worthy discourses to you. The ceremony is a moral gathering, where the Chairman speaks in a pulpit, in place of speaking from a platform. Besides, in his discourses, as in his worship, dogma is always put in the background; before everything else the act and will to live rightly are considered.—*Taine's Notes on England.*

**IRISH BULLS.**—The quickness of reply and richness of wit exhibited by Irishmen is unequalled by any other nation. A native of Ireland can always get out of a difficulty by the sharpness of his wits. When the officer told a private to go and let his captain know he was the idlest rascal in the regiment, he answered, "Please, your honor, you would not have me go with a lie in my mouth?" There is often, too, a beautiful pathos in these Irish tales that is closely allied to their humor. A poor old lady being sympathized with on the loss of her teeth, replied, "Time for me to lose 'em when I've nothing for 'em to do." An Irishman never blunders from stupidity, but because his head has more than it can carry. His name is invariably associated in our minds with bulls. A bull has been explained as a false expression of truth, and Sydney Smith calls it a counterpart of a witticism; for wit discovers real relations that are not apparent, while a bull admits apparent relations that are not real. The sum and substance of Maria Edgeworth's essay on "Irish Bulls" appears to be, that it is impossible to define what they are. They are distinct from the blunders of other countries, but in what that distinction consists has yet to be discovered. Many Irish bulls contain a good deal of truth wrapped up in them; thus the observation, "Where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient," is only a perverted expression of a truth, for the old things that have come down to us are better than most of the new ones, in that they are those which have been selected, the struggle for life having destroyed the bad. Most of the bulls we know of are so mirth-producing that we think we cannot do better than string a few together. An Irish coroner, in remarking on the great mortality of a certain Winter, went on to observe that "There are a great many people dying this year who never died before." It must have been a brother of this gentleman, who, while playing at cards, noticed that a shilling was deficient in the pool, and cried out, "Here is a shilling short, who put it in?" It was Sir Richard Steele that said to a certain great man whom he wished to invite, "If, Sir, you ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there." It being remarked that a nobleman's wife had no children, a medical man hazarded the opinion that he had noticed such to be hereditary in some families. A countryman, who was indicted for stealing a goose, brought a neighbor to swear that he remembered that very goose in his possession ever since it was a gosling. An Irishman, who was a prisoner for stealing a gun, on hearing this defense, prevailed on a fellow-countryman of his to swear that he remembered the gun in his possession ever since it was a pistol. The following description of a very thin man is not bad: "He's grown so thin, I hardly know him. You are thin, and I am thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together." Sir Boyle Roche was a living walking bull, and his speech was one continued blunder. In consequence, a large number of bulls have been attributed to him. In a speech in the Irish House of Commons he remarked, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is usually followed by a greater." Paddy Blake's echo, that answered the question, "How do you do, Paddy Blake," with the words, "Pretty well, I thank you, Sir," was forestalled by the echo of Charenton mentioned by Lord Bacon, which on the mention of the devil's name answered "Va-t-en." The self-convicted Irishman who was looking over a gentleman writing some uncomplimentary remarks and called out, "You lie, you scoundrel," is to be found in Galland's "Paroles remarquables des Orientaux." Horace Walpole declared that the best bull he ever heard was the saying of the man who declared, "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse." This may be traced to Sancho Panza. There are practical bulls as well as spoken ones, such as the action of the man who had a dislike to a certain banker, and after collecting his notes burnt them to spite him. A quartermaster of a regiment of light horse, who was both heavy and tall, jeered an Irishman on the proneness of his countrymen to make bulls. "Why, you gigantic fool," replied the Irishman, "my country never made such a bull as England did when she made you a light horseman."—*British Review.*

## RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LEAMINGTON, Sunday, July 21, 1872.

Your correspondent was in England last during the Convention of Reformatory Institutions in London, in 1865.

He has revisited it this year to attend the Prison Congress. During these seven years, great changes have come over the Kingdom, whose effects are only beginning to show themselves. To one looking at the condition of the lowest classes at that time, the problem of misery seemed almost insoluble. There was charity, indeed, to a grand degree; there were innumerable individual and separate efforts to diminish the amazing and depressing amount of crime and suffering among the most neglected poor. In London alone, some twenty-five millions of pounds were bestowed annually in aid to the unfortunate classes, but there was then no grand combined effort to prevent these evils, to check them in their growth and inception.

Even now the aspect of the lowest part of London or Liverpool is depressing enough, heaven knows. The sight of such vast masses of human beings, ignorant, degraded, dirty, depending on alms or crime, without hope of self-respect, growing up to prey upon society and to breed other generations as low and wretched as themselves, is one which is enough to throw a shadow over all the wealth and splendor of the capital to any humane and thoughtful man. Yet through all this murky cloud of human misery light begins to come.

During these seven years the Reformers of England have brought about what ought to have been accomplished a century since—the beginnings of a system of national education. Had England a hundred years ago given education, instead of alms, she would have been a vastly happier and better nation now. So far as concerns the prevention of crime, the checking of the growth of the dangerous classes, and the solution of social problems, we consider the movements of the National Educational Reformers as vastly more important than all charities or eleemosynary institutions. The free school, or, better still, the enforced education of the poor, is the best prevention of crime and pauperism.

Whether all the features of the new educational plan are the best, is, of course, impossible to say. The ultra Liberals find the Government too timid and slow on the question of "Denominational Schools." They believe that Mr. Forster, while recognizing their existence, should not in any way have encouraged their continuance. But Mr. Forster is a kind of hard-headed, earnest-minded "Yankee," who knows how difficult it is to touch the religious question, and how necessary it is for a statesman to consider all shades of opinion on such a subject. He and the Government would advance very cautiously, that they may have to take no step backward. The results, we believe, will be what the National Educational League have held out before them, and what we in America must come to—"Education, gratuitous, secular, enforced and universal." When this is the system in England, it will be a different country to live in, and the nation will enter on a new lease of life.

### SUFFRAGE.

During these seven years the British nation has taken its first steps in the inevitable line of progress for all nations—the paths of democracy. And in the judgment of thoughtful Americans, they are going quite fast enough.

The extension of suffrage, of course, immensely increases their power, both as a nation and a Government.

There is less of the class who have no share in the governing power, and are in consequence always the revolutionary element; while, as we know in America, the Government without privileged classes, can be far the most autocratic and vigorous where necessary. But having begun the reform, they rush on without a thought of our mistakes in the same direction. Thus the recent debates in the House of Commons show that the main desire was to relieve the difficulty to the "illiterates"—that is, to contrive a law which would enable a man to vote who could neither read nor write.

It never seems to occur to the legislators that the time will come when they will most of all regret that they have founded their Government on ignorance.

To the surprise of every one but Americans, the new constituency of small householders and farmers and mechanics is by no means Radical—on the contrary, somewhat Conservative.

The same class in the United States are well known as a cautious, conservative body—only extreme on questions of practical morals, such as those of temperance and slavery. In England, however, owing to land being bought and held often as an aid to social position, the farmers who let from the great owners are much under their influence and take their cue from them. It is equally so with the small country shopkeepers. It is supposed that the "ballot" or secret vote will protect these men from the undue influence of the squires and lords, or the employers of labor.

We were in a small country town in the middle of England, lately, where two of the shop-keepers were said always to travel off just before election, so as to avoid offending either side of their patrons, and another well-known apothecary invariably got drunk, and could give his vote to neither party!

We believe the English exaggerate the protective power of the ballot, as compared with the open vote. The true protection will be the increasing self-respect of the voter under this great privilege, and the social tone of his class, which will taboo him, if he is notoriously bought or influenced by his superiors.

### ENGLISH POWER.

There is no sign of decrepitude yet in the "Mother of Nations." After nearly a thousand years of healthy life the blood flows through her old veins with all the vigor of youth. Nothing in history could ever have equaled the tremendous current of life which now pours through the British capital; the increasing whirl and rush of the currents of business and pleasure; every movement, whether in commerce, or art, or reform, or intellectual investigation, is pressed forward with such unresting and pertinacious vigor. The strife of competition is intense, the struggle of society equally absorbing; the work done each day enormous, and the wealth accumulating beyond all previous experience of the most prosperous communities.

So wisely has the financial system of Great Britain been controlled that she now offers the best market to buy in for strangers, and the cheapest place for residents to secure luxuries for themselves. Her economical manufactures are driving ours from the face of the earth; her laboring classes are improving each day in comfort and independence, and so great are the savings accumulated that the nation hardly knows what to do with them.

Under the plan of Providence, each nation seems to have its day. For the long day of England must come to its setting. There are causes, no doubt, at work now which shall bring this on. The condition of the lowest classes, the want of sufficient agriculture, increasing materialism, the self-indulgence of prosperity, and the accumulated abuses of ages, are, no doubt, some of the dangerous seed sown. But when will come the harvest?

C. L. B.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

### An Old New-England Town and its Inhabitants.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

"Four hours from New-York by the Shepaug Railroad and you will be on the hills of Litchfield," was the promise, but not borne out in the performance. But we must make allowance for the youth of the new road. It is not yet a month old, and has to creep a little yet. It is a charming drive. It seems like a drive. After leaving Norwalk and taking the Danbury and then the Shepaug, you wind in and out around the hills, through the country towns, past the manufactories and iron-furnaces, then in an unbroken wilderness, and through wild ravines till you land in this venerable old town. The railroad has not made any change in it yet. Here are large, old houses, marked with the designs of architects of generations passed away. There is the meeting-house where Lyman Beecher displayed his power; there the house where he brought up his famous son and the rest of preachers. In that building with the cupola, John P. Brace and Sarah Pierce taught the *élite* of their generation. Among his pupils was Harriet Beecher (who has since painted his portrait as Mr. Rossiter, in the "Old Town Folks.") Mr. Brace was once at an exhibition, reading the compositions of his pupils. "Whose was that?" asked Lyman Beecher, expressing his admiration. "Your daughter, Sir," was the gratifying reply. The traditions of past grandeur are fresh. The old mansions have changed occupants, but retain the old names—such as the Gould Place, now owned by Prof. Hoppin, of New-Haven; the Beach Place, the Denning Place. Some remain still in the same old family. You can see here the old Windsor chair, the tall hall-clocks, the open fire-places, with large, bright brass andirons, shining by the light of the wood fire; the old pictures, imported as choice things from Paris, that gladdened the young eyes of those now showing gray hairs.

The office of Judge Gould, and the headquarters of the law-school, that in olden time turned out so many eminent men, is now a milliner's shop. John C. Calhoun is still remembered here as one the law students. The North and South streets, broad enough to swallow a New-York square, are bordered by rows of grand old elms, interspersed with maple and cotton-wood. A broad, smooth lawn extends from the turnpike road way in the centre up to the walk by the fences, dotted along its length by croquet wires, as though the grand highway was a private park. Yet each house has its wide lawns and groups of tall trees beside. In fact, it is a dear old granny of a place, and has great love for its grandchildren.

Even the old servants still remain. One old lady was pointed out to me as a servant of the olden time. In her youth she cooked, washed, scrubbed the floors, made the beds, and did all the house-work of a large family for one dollar a week. She laid up fifty dollars a year out of that. In ten years she had made five hundred dollars, and expended it for a barn on the lot where she was born and still lives.

Just now one of the matters attracting attention is the death of Capt. Colvocoresses. He lived here, and was highly respected. Every body speaks highly of him. One gentleman writing a biography of Admiral Foote, had occasion to talk with him as a fellow-officer on the same ship with Foote, entertained a high idea of his truthfulness, candor and simplicity of character. His family are highly respected. His wife has just received letters from Alcibiades and Demosthenes Colvocoresses, from Greece, expressing their high estimate of the character of their brother.

The theory of the death of the Captain by suicide was, therefore, scouted by every one, as a device by the insurance companies to save their money. But the revelations of the past few days have shaken the faith of his friends. It is now shown that he was never worth the $80,000 that he wanted to make out he was. He wanted to borrow $3,000 on some water bonds and could not get it. He represented that he had made large sums by specelating in Erie, and gave Mr. Dougherty, of New-York, as his agent. But Mr. Doughtery denies doing anything for him. The valise that was found near the scene of his death was cut open with a dull knife. Just such a knife was found in his pocket. The white lining of the valise is blackened by the muzzle of a pistol corresponding with the one found near the body. Persons living near the place where the deed was committed heard no noise of scuffling, and saw no one leaving the spot.

The opinion is, therefore, at length reluctantly entertained that the Captain insured his life in order to defraud the companies for the benefit of his family. Was he so devoted to his family as to give his life for them? Or was he rendered insane by covetousness? The first would be heroic. But it seems incompatible with the villainy that could conceive and carry out such a scheme of fraud and self-murder. A case occurs in fiction that resembles it somewhat. Oily Gammon, in *Ten Thousand a Year*, after the discovery of the forged tomb-stone, and the revelation of his rascality, insures his life heavily for his family. He then takes a phial of prussic acid, sits before a bed of hot coals, drinks the poison, drops the phial in the fire, and falls dead. But he had determined to die any way.

The other hypothesis seems more in accordance with the character given of Capt. Colvocoresses. The agent for insurance states that once at Bridgeport he borrowed three cents of Capt. Colvocoresses, and afterward, at Litchfield, he asked for that money. It is a charitable supposition that his mind had lost its balance.

The Shepaug Valley Railroad is a little one, but bids fair to be of importance. It runs along the Bantam River, a part of the way. This stream rises in the Bantam Lakes, and runs into the Housatonic. In twenty miles it falls 800 feet, through a narrow defile bordered by rocks, furnishing a fine site for mills and dams, by which, no doubt, it will soon be covered.

At Roxbury is Mine Hill, containing the most important steel-mine in the United States. The ore is a carbonate of iron. It is whitish and glistens like feldspar, and is melted in crucibles. The product is the celebrated Spiegeleissen, found in Prussia, a pure steel or carbonate of iron. This mine in the last century was worked for lead. The iron ore was thrown aside as rubbish until within a few years Mr. Coet and Mr. Bacon found a Prussian engineer who had worked mines of the same sort in Prussia. The product is of great value, and of extensive use among iron manufacturers.

I. W. S.

### Departure of the French Band.

The members of the band of the Garde Républicaine left our shores yesterday for their native land by the French steam-ship Washington. At 9½ o'clock the vessel threw off her lines and slowly steamed down the river, closely followed by the steamer Sleepy Hollow, which had been engaged by the French citizens to accompany the Washington down the Bay. The Sleepy Hollow was completely packed with enthusiastic French men and women, and the rush of the crowd to the side of the boat nearest to the vessel seemed to place the boat in danger of being capsized. On leaving the pier the band assembled on the upper deck of the vessel, and played "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Marseillaise," &c., and continued playing, with but short intermissions between each piece, until she arrived off Sandy Hook. The band of the Lafayette Guards accompanied the guests, and on the return trip dancing was indulged in until the arrival of the boat at the pier. The scene in the Bay was magnificent, there being no less than four other steamers departing for Europe, and the trip to Sandy Hook was enjoyed by all. Several yachts sailing in the harbor dipped their flags and fired guns in token of recognition.

The Sleepy Hollow started for home at 11½ A. M., the last strains of music from the "Garde" being "Hail Columbia." Then followed the usual handkerchief waving, shouting, and throwing the arms about in a frantic manner, and the good ship Washington was left to the waves. The Sleepy Hollow reached the pier at 1¼ o'clock and disembarked her passengers, all having spent a very enjoyable morning.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### From Martha's Vineyard to New-Bedford—Gloucester and the Fisheries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Pavilion House.

I left Martha's Vineyard, en route for New-Bedford, on Thursday, and was obliged to take the steamer from Oak Bluffs, which has so absorbed the whole traffic of the place that the New-Bedford steamer actually declines to stop at the Haven save at preposterously early and late hours. The sail from the Vineyard through the Sound was extremely enjoyable. There was a fresh breeze, and although the sun was shining with its utmost brilliancy, the air was so cool that I could stand bare-headed on the pilot-house deck exposed to the full ardor of his rays, not only without danger, but even without the slightest inconvenience. The scene was an entrancing one. On every side the sea, flaming under the sunlight, was a flood of rippling silver, from which islets and headlands rose like jewels of dull, red gold. A thousand sails skimmed over the shining waves, some close to us in all their graceful lines bending before the breeze, and rising lightly over the heaving waters; others, more remote, showing only like sea-gulls. The sky was deeply blue, with hardly a cloud, though in the quarter opposite to the wind there were visible above the horizon the huge backs of sullen cumuli. The main land added its features of interest in the diversified forms of its outlines, which appeared to change as our course made us advance toward or recede from it. At length in the distance rose the headlands which mark the entrance to New-Bedford, and when the boat touched the wharf its passengers abandoned it with something like real regret. The train to Boston was so extraordinarily slow, and the number of stopping places so unusually great, that those who, like myself, were bound for Gloucester, the greatest fishing place in the world, missed connection with the eastern line, and were forced to remain in Boston for the night. It is with the sincerest sorrow that I announce the fact that in hotel charges the Revere House can beat anything in New York hollow. For supper and bed, the modest sum of four dollars was wrenched from this unhappy writer, notwithstanding the fact that he was lodged far, far up towards the roof, and this, too, in a house where there is no elevator. The train that left for Gloucester in the morning was rather slower than the other, and it took two hours to traverse thirty-five miles. As we approached our termination, the landscape became much bolder and more animated. Huge boulders of rock and outcroppings of granite began to make their appearance, yet still the vegetation retained its luxuriance, and extremely vivid hues of green were rather enhanced than lowered. The appearance of the country is so singularly lovely that one at once appreciates the affection amounting to frenzy that New-Englanders feel for their beloved homes. It sometimes happens that a people possess a beautiful country, and never dream how rich a boon they have received from Providence, as is notoriously the case in the Blue Ridge lands, and in some of the Texan paradises, but here it is not so. On every side are the fullest evidences of a deep warm love of natural beauty. House after house is passed that is surrounded by trees and shrubs and meadows, all most artistically arranged, though the dwellings themselves appear, externally, to be both poor and commonplace. But they are old-fashioned, and, perhaps, are homesteads erected in days gone by, when there was a generation too poor to indulge in ideas of beauty. As we came nearer and nearer to Gloucester, the ground arose toward the sea until it became a range of low hills, crowned for the most part with lofty trees, but here and there bare, and showing, by the bold irregularities of its contours, that it was of granite. These hills sweep in a kind of semicircle and inclose the city of Gloucester in a stony net, even as its people inclose the famous mackerel and the once-despised herring in their seines. The Pavilion Hotel is built upon the neck of land which runs out at the intersection of the lower and the upper harbors. The town is built in a semicircle around the lower harbor, which runs back for two or three miles, every part of which is occupied by wharves and fish-drying places. Gloucester has a population of 16,000 people, every one of whom is dependent upon fishing for subsistence. There are no less than 467 fishing vessels, some of which go to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland for halibut and cod, some to the Georges Shoals for cod and makerel, and some outside the harbor for hake and mackerel and haddock. The outer harbor is never occupied by vessels unless there is such a jam down by the wharves that they cannot get there. In the press of the fishing season in the Spring and Fall this does happen, and a fisherman told me that he had seen 800 vessels, all fisher-boats, in the outer harbor at one time. For Gloucester is not only a place where fishermen dwell, but it is also the head-quarters of the business. The quantity of fish dispatched to New-York alone is something prodigious. The firms who deal in the wholesale business buy all that comes in by the boatfull. A lucky boat may have on board 100,000 pounds weight of halibut, which is the great thing. This will fetch from $3,000 to $4,000, according to the ruling rates. The money is paid in hard cash to the boat, and then the fish is delivered at the wholesale man's wharf. Halibut have the entrails removed on board ship; as soon therefore as they come into the wholesale dealer's hands each fish has the blood that may remain there broomed out. The place where the entrails were is then packed with ground ice, this being prepared by a machine with cogged teeth, resembling somewhat a shark's mouth, which works something like a coffee-mill, and discharges a constant stream of granulated ice. The packers fill the fish and transfer them to boxes, sprinkling lightly over them some of the ground ice. In this way they go to New-York and appear in the Fulton Market as fresh as possible. The general size is about seventy pounds, but there are huge monsters that weigh over three hundred; and there is a myth current among Gloucester seafaring men, of one that weighed five hundred and was thought at first to be a shark, but this is somewhat apocryphal. Of firms who deal in fresh fish in this wholesale way, there are only four: The New-England Company, Wm. H. Oakes, Starbridge & Smith and Thos. Hooge. The New-England Company has only recently been established, and is in truth comprised almost entirely of dealers in Fulton Market. They are looked upon by the other wholesale firms with much jealousy, because of the immense capital they have, but the fishing men are grateful to them from the bottom of their hearts, for they keep up the price of fish, and are able to prevent gluts by the wide area of market which they control, and moreover the long-headed men of Gloucester are delighted, because they say since the introduction of ice into the fish business there is no saying how far the trade will expand, and if there was not the capital to take advantage of the expansion the trade might go elsewhere.

The smoked and salt fish business may be said to be confined to three fish, halibut, cod and mackerel. The herring, so prized by epicures in England and Scotland, is here condemned, but there are men who make a specialty of the bloater. Mr. Monson, who is the leading man in the smoked fish trade, turns out from two to three thousand barrels of bloaters every year, sending them almost exclusively to New-York, though the trade is now beginning to spread to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. I am grieved to say that these are invariably sold as English bloaters from Yarmouth, to which they are indeed in every respect equal. But the Americans having a prejudice against American herrings, will not buy them unless they have the name of Yarmouth tacked to their tails. Mr. Monson does also an immense business in smoked halibut, a dainty of which I must confess entire ignorance. The fish when brought to this place is thrown upon the flitching-table. It was deprived of its head on board ship. The fins are now removed, and then the flitching-knife, which looks exactly like a bowie, is placed delicately at the root of the tail, and with a practiced hand the backbone and tail are removed in one long slice. The meat is then cut into flitches, four to the average fish, but sometimes, in very large ones, eight and even ten are obtained. These are placed in a strong brine pickle, where they remain six or eight days; they are then piled up and sprinkled with dry salt for four days more. Having been thoroughly salted, the next move is to get the salt out of them. The flitches are washed with brooms and then placed in fresh water, where they remain a day and a half. They are now stretched on the flakes, tressel-boards which look like coarse verandahs, where they remain until they are perfectly dry, the time varying with the weather. Some smokers have snowy white awnings over the flake when the weather is dull, but Mr. Monson thinks this nonsense. When taken off the flakes they are placed in the smoke-houses, which are of wood, with brick foundations for the fires. These are made of hard wood chips, from the ship-building yards in the vicinity, spread about two inches in height along the ground, and covered with saw-dust to make them smoulder. The flitches of fish are strung on pieces of wood, suspended on racks above, arranged in three tiers, and remain here until they are done. About 2,500 pounds are smoked at a time, taking ten bushels of chips and shavings. There was a belief at one time that wonderful effects could be obtained by using special kinds of wood for fuel, but the curers of Gloucester laugh at this as an idle notion, and say "smoke is smoke." The halibut thus prepared costs from nine cents to fourteen cents a pound, wholesale. I have no doubt it tastes very good. Mr. Oakes, one of the fresh fish dealers, who is quite a character in his way, had some in his store which he entreated me to taste raw. It was not very bad; but I confessed I had eaten nicer things. "Ah," said he, "that's all along of the cooking. Now I'll tell'ee how to cook halibut. You just take a piece, put in cold water, and let 'im simmer, simmer, till water's on the turn of boiling, then change water. Put 'im in more boiling water, and let 'im simmer awhile, then take 'im eout and pop into frying-pan, and ef taint best mossel as ever yeou tasted, call old William a liar. Ain't that so, old man," continued he, giving a rousing slap on the shoulder to a timid old gentleman apparently over seventy but certainly his junior. "Aint that so, yeou've ate 'em, haint you?" The old gentleman rubbed his shoulder piteously. "Yes, yes; its very good, but you needn't hit so hard, Neighbor Oakes." Neighbor Oakes burst into a loud guffaw. "All right, old man; come along with me, and I'll give yeou a good fish. Here's what you may bake or boil or steeouw in this shanty. Will you have a bake or piece of a cod, or a mackerel." The old gentleman took a hake as a piece offering, and departed with a smile on his countenance. These wholesale dealers are very accommodating. They will buy tens of thousands dollars' worth of fish in a few minutes and pay for it in hard cash, and they will sell you five cents' worth of fish if you want it. While I was in Mr. Oakes' place looking around, a very fine-looking young fellow came in, and selected a small rock cod, for which he paid five cents. He seized a flitching-knife out of the many that were around, and commenced cutting off the fins and skinning it. Oakes gazed at the performance with a peculiar face, in which disgust and pity struggled for the mastery. I said to him: "What's the matter? Don't you like to sell five cents worth?" He said: "'Tain't that, Sir, at all. But just look at him taking all that trouble. You'd think now it was for his wife, but 'tain't. It's for a consumed cat. It goes to my very heart to see the very best of fish wasted in that way on a blessed cat, when there's lots of fellow-creatures as can't get salt to their taters, as a body might say. It's downright awful, and I'm not sure but what, it's agin the commandments." This was said in a half whisper. Turning to the gentleman who had just finished, and was replacing the flitching knife, he said to him: "For the cat, I spose, Mr. ——." "Yes, Sir, for the cat as usual." "'Spose you buy a couple more fish and have a cat picnic?" "Not today, thank you, Mr. Oakes," rejoined the friend of the felines, very suavely walking out. Old Oakes heaved a deep sigh, and muttered, "I du hope he mayn't come to want fish hisself, but 'tis a dreffull waste of good meat—a dreffull waste."

The pavilion, from its site upon the beach of the outer harbor, commands a lovely view, which reminds one irresistably of some of Kensett's marines. On the right hand side the granite hills came almost down to the water's edge in bold magestic forms, breaking here and there into low isolated peaks which are crowned with verdure, and generally have some white-walled house that perches on the side and nestles snugly among the trees. Between these and the central range are open stretches of meadow-land of a most brilliant green, and here are various marque tents dotting the expanse, marking the temporary residences of some romantic New-Yorkers. I regret to say that the flag mania which distinguishes Americans is very prevalent here, and there is hardly a peculiarly beautiful nest which is not surmounted by a brilliant flag. I try hard to believe that it adds to the beauty of the scene, but I know perfectly well that it does not; that it is an impertinence, an obtrusion, an incongruity. There are times, however, when nature asserts herself, when she comes down with a veil of mist and extinguishes these gaudy flutterers, leaving nothing visible save the indistinct masses of mingled foliage and granite, which loom through the gray haze with the obscure promise of hopeful visions. In the centre of the bay is a tumbling mass of rocks, on which stands a white-walled house with a light-house tower. The other side of the harbor is not specially picturesque, but is becoming crowded with pretty wooden villas. These and the flag-surmounted nests on the granite hills and the fine houses on the eminences in the town itself have all come from fishing. As a Summer resort the place is little known, though it deserves to be. The bathing is most excellent. From the grassy terrace of the pavilion you can go down a wooden ladder right into the water, or you can mount upon an outcropping mass of granite when the tide is high, and dive into the green waves. There is just enough surf to make the ladies scream, and this it certainly does, though they take care to bathe in the middle of the day, when the tide is far out. The boys bathe continually, and pass the rest of the time in rushing to their grown-up sisters with jelly fish and other monstrosities, and scaring them into fits under the pretext of making offerings to the aquarium. Most of the ladies here are disfigured by ologies, and there is one who distresses everybody by reading Mrs. Browning aloud in the parlor of evenings. The thing is done in a formal, cold-blooded manner that is frightful. The chairs are arranged in set rows, to form a parquet; the piano becomes a platform, and the audience assume that expression of countenance so well known to dentists and to photographers. Then the lady commences, and—ah, well!—each city has its customs, but the self-admiration of Boston, combined with its principle of *nil admirari*, though it may make a city great, is most unpleasant in social life. After the lady has been applauded, a young gentleman advances to the front, and recites about five hundred lines from Longfellow's Miles Standish's Courtship. I need say nothing about his performance further than that he believes he has been reciting poetry. After him two young ladies seize with violent hands upon the piano, and perform macadamized music of the stoniest kind. Other feats follow, and everybody is applauded to the echo, and every one exclaims next morning, "What a delightful interchange of intellectuality we had last evening." But I, debased New-Yorker that I am, would rather play croquet, though it has gone down, while there was daylight, or talk, I mean walk, on the sands afterward, than have ten minutes of the intellectuality aforesaid. The tone of the very best society that can exist is, "be natural," and how can people be natural who are straining every nerve to show off, and applauding efforts which they know to be ridiculous that they in their turn may be applauded? In spite of this drawback, the Pavilion is an immensely good house abounding in good points. The house is only two stories and a basement, the rooms are large and singularly well furnished, the table is good, and the waiters are attentive without being specially keen after quarters. As this is peculiar, I have endeavored to understand it, and believe that the proprietor has accomplished the result out of pure premeditation and consideration for his guests by having three kinds of waiters, white country girls, male and female colored waiters. There is immense competition among them, and the result is that no one is annoyed by pointed civility alternated by pointed neglect.

GAR.

### The New Tariff Act.

The following circular to Collectors of Customs has been received at the New-York Custom-house:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

By the fifth section of the Tariff act approved June 6, 1872, it is provided, that casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, shall be free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Under this section the following regulations are prescribed:

Upon the shipment of the merchandise from the United States, a declaration may be filed at the Custom-house, of intent to return the packages empty, specifying the foreign port to which they are to be shipped; the kind and number of the packages, and the marks and numbers thereon.

Before shipment, the packages shall be branded or marked with some definite mark, corresponding to that in the declaration, and on the return of the packages they shall be compared in number and mark with the declaration, and with the export entry, and if found to agree therewith, and the Collector is satisfied that they are the identical packages named in said declaration and entry, they shall be admitted free of duty.

In any case where the Collector shall be thoroughly satisfied, from the evidence presented, or from any other source, that the shipment of the packages from the United States was made before the 1st of August inst., (the date when said act takes effect,) the regulations heretofore prescribed for the free entry of such packages shall be held to apply thereto, so that in such case the declaration of intent required by said act of June 6, 1872, will not be required.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

### A New Up-Town Restaurant.

Among the latest improvements around the Central Park is the opening of a first-class restaurant on Fifth-avenue, opposite the Ninetieth-street entrance. Frederick Krutz, the well-known down-town caterer, has taken a ten-years' lease of a plot of ground valued at $600,000, on which he has erected one of the finest establishment for the entertainment of gentlemen and ladies to be found in the City. Surmounting the building is a spacious pavilion, or observatory, fronting the large reservoir and commanding a fine view of Washington Heights, the High Bridge, Harlem Flats and the hills of Westchester County. An artistically-cooked dinner served up in this pavilion is a luxury not to be found elsewhere, during this hot weather, on Manhattan Island. At least this was the unanimous verdict of a party of newspaper judges, who enjoyed the treat one day last week.

### Petitions in Bankruptcy.

The following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed during the last week: Voluntary petitions—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, the Empire Cotton-seed Huller and Oil Company, Thomas R. Bunker, Chas. S. House, Nicholas Abert, Ryckman, Robert B. Catherwood. Adjudication in involuntary cases—Frederick Y. Breithaupt, Ozen B. Wilson, Wm. Seward, Jr., Richard Mares, Augustus M. Miller, Arthur Schrier, William Clarendon, Eben Slade, Floyd Brown, Bernard Metz, Joseph Metz, Lewis Cleare, John P. Benzon, Nathan Schainwald, Ferman Schainwald. Discharged—Joseph J. Kampe, Henry S. Mower.

## THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Thursday, July 18, 1872.

Your eye-witness, having been dispatched from the United States for that express purpose, arrived in Dresden in ample time to see and report upon the third great international rowing regatta between America and England.

Anxious to obtain, according to time-honored usage, a full account of the private and public history of every gentleman in both crews, which political party or parties they represented, how much they measured around the biceps of the right arm when inflated, what was the complexion, pretensions to classical beauty of contour, and amount of tape necessary to encompass the grand chest of each individual when put up, your eye-witness continually and systematically fraternized and associated with themselves, their friends and their enemies—artfully working upon the self-love and vanity of the first, the patriotism and imaginative capacity of the second, and the malice and satirical gifts of the third. He regrets to say, however, that either owing to the existence of a base conspiracy against himself, or to some trifling flaw in his system, as yet undiscovered, or, possibly, to some other cause or causes unknown, he finds himself wholly unable to present the readers of this journal with any coherent or comprehensible information on the subject. A large number of tables, notes and observations lie, indeed, at hand; but, although each item is correct and simple in itself, they form, when mingled together, a mixture entirely undigestible by the most invincible of mental stomachs. Like the mince-pie of childhood, it is not the elements, but their chemical combination, which play the devil.

Being reluctantly compelled, therefore, to omit this important portion of his report, to which he had fondly hoped to devote two or three closely-printed columns, he next turned his attention to the boats, boat-houses, oars, and makers, and here, he is happy to say, his efforts met with better success. The American boat-house was on the left hand side of the Elbe, looking up stream, was long, low and wet, and was painted gray. Of this latter fact your eye-witness is entirely convinced, as he brought away a large and fine specimen of the tint upon the left sleeve of his best shooting-jacket, a beautiful yellow check, from Poole's, London. The interior of this structure was ornamented with beams, rafters and ten-penny nails, and festooned upon and between these were the gray, pink and brownish-white draperies with which the athletes, when at work, adorned their colossal frames. Upon the floor was extended one of those articles aptly termed by the poet "a thing of life." It measured, in exact length, between twenty and thirty feet, and less than a yard in extreme width; had four seats, (called thwarts, because, as your eye-witness was informed by a perfectly reliable gentleman, they are apt to thwart the enjoyment of those who sit long upon them,) and in addition, a fifth seat, called a seat, and furnished with a cushion, which the coxswain sat upon. Lastly, leaning against a rack in one corner, were four oars, the blades of which were of a brilliant red color, and put your eye-witness in mind of Red-handed Victory, and Stars and Stripes and many other appropriate and stirring images.

Now, as regards the English boat-house, your eye-witness is able to state that it was upon the opposite side of the Elbe, and a little further down stream, being, indeed, directly beneath the palatial concert hall known as the Belvidere. It was as long, lower, and in all probability wetter (for it was floated upon deeper water) than the American boat-house; and it was destitute of any external ornament in the way of paint. What interior architectural beauties it possessed, your eye-witness forbears to state, trusting that this omission will be put down to modesty, and to a becoming sense of the dignity and impartiality belonging to his office, and not to ignorance arising from lack of energy and ability in making examinations and inquiries.

Your eye-witness took especial pains to inform himself as to the diet and mode of training of the respective crews, and is able to furnish the following startling results, interesting alike to boating men and to those of a purely scientific turn. The American crew rose every morning before breakfast and took that meal in silence, only broken by requests for more, unseasonable aspirations for a pint of beer, and the discussion of alarming symptoms which had lately been developed in the English crew. After breakfast, and before dinner, the crew walked down, or were ferried over at one groschen per head, to their boat-house, where they attired themselves in the costume already described, violently ejected their thing of life from its place of shelter, sat upon it, and disappeared up the river, remaining away so long that your eye-witness was invariably compelled by an unseasonable engagement to expend a groschen upon the ferry man, and seek with meditative step the confines of Müller's beer-saloon.

After dinner, which consisted mainly of meats and vegetables, and the pint of beer which had been aspired for at breakfast, the American crew expressed, as one man, a headstrong desire to smoke the largest possible cigars and chew the blackest conceivable tobacco; and upon meeting with an unqualified refusal to this wish they one and all put their hands in their pockets, drew down the corners of their mouths and looked dangerously ferocious for nearly or quite one hour, at the end of which time they might have been seen stalking moodily about the elegant apartments of the American Club in Victoria Strasse, exhibiting a notable preference for the conversation and society of those gentlemen who had the reputation of being confirmed (and practical) users of the weed.

This generally brought them down to the vicinity of 6 o'clock and the boat-house, where the same formalities were observed as in the morning. A larger or smaller knot of connoisseurs and past-oarsmen were usually assembled to see them off, and talk mysteriously about the "reach," "recover," "legs," "back," "spring," "jerk," "feather," "time," "rate" and "stay" of the stroke, assisting themselves in their criticisms by squatting upon their heels, tilting their heads to the right or left, and shading their eyes with their hands. Your eye-witness always took pains to induce these gentlemen to translate for his benefit the results attained by them, and cannot but feel hurt, in that no one of them did ever, to his knowledge, make public any unqualified or intelligible opinion concerning the quality, chances, or merits of the American crew, or indeed of any other. This was the more unaccommodating, inasmuch as he is persuaded that every one had arrived at a minutely-correct forecast of the events and ultimate upshot of the race.

The American crew returned from their row toward 8½ o'clock, at which time the Brülschen Terrasse, on which the Belvedere Saloon stands, was crowded with the *élite* and fashion of the city, native and foreign, to see them in. As they swept past, your eye-witness noticed that every gentleman in the crew endeavored to get as far forward as he possibly could, and to come back in the most elegant form conceivable; and excitable gentlemen on the Terrasse waved their hats and shouted incoherently. In the midst of the enthusiasm the crew backed port and pulled starboard, and set off up the river to their boat-house, at which there was renewed enthusiasm, and the ladies—some of them—waved their scented handkerchiefs, and the crew labored manfully to deserve it all, although by this time they were pretty tired, and it wasn't half as easy pulling up-stream as down.

So much for the training and diet of the American crew. Your eye-witness feels that his remarks on this subject cannot be considered complete without a wood-cut illustrating the way in which the American crew disembarked at their boat-house on the Elbe, in the midst of an eager crowd of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen; and he is reluctantly obliged to refer the readers of this journal to their imagination, or to late numbers of the illustrated papers.

As to the training and diet of the English crew, your eye-witness is constrained, by sentiments and circumstances similar to those already hinted, to decline to say a word; but all those who feel inclined to believe that their system was a radically different one—and although unquestionably superior in all important details to the American one, yet upon the whole greatly inferior in those points which should chiefly be entitled to consideration—are welcome to their opinion; nor should they forget the significant facts that the uniform of the English crew consisted of white trowsers and dark-blue coats and caps; that their faces, from the forehead down, were tanned by the sun; that when in the boat they pulled together admirably; and that betting was slightly in their favor.

In respect of this last-mentioned point, by the way, your eye-witness feels that he still has much to learn. Although abundantly realizing that the dignity and impartiality of his position forbade the idea of his staking any money upon the success of either crew, he yet felt it his duty to find out as nearly as possible exactly how odds stood, and who had put up how much money on which. In the pursuit of this end, however, he soon became involved in a hopeless maze of contradictions, false alarms and impossibilities, whose feasibility appeared wholly incontestible. Thus your eye-witness was told by a gentleman with a blue neck-tie that there wasn't much use any fellow betting on the English crew, you know; that the stroke—and he was a deuced fine stroke too—had broken his forearm, and there was no one to fill his place, you know, except one fellow, and he'd never been in a boat in his life, and pulled a deuced poor oar at that; so what was the use? but still, as a fellow must be patriotic, you know, he didn't mind laying the eye-witness ninety to a hundred just for the look of the thing, you know.

Hardly had your eye-witness finished explaining to the blue-necked gentleman the impossibility of one in his dignified and impartial position staking money upon the success or failure of either crew, than he was accosted by another gentleman with a red hat-band, who began to lament in a sincere and manly way that fortune should have thrown so many obstacles in the way of the American crew as to render their winning the race an absurdity. Number Two had no wind—not a lung, Sir! Number Three shirked the last part of his stroke, and neglected to pull the first part; and Number Four, by thunder, didn't pull at all. The coxswain weighed fifty pounds more than the English, and the training was playing the deuce with every man in the boat. However, it was no use blackguarding your own crew, or going back on it, and he didn't care to seem mean; so, if the eye-witness chose to give him the chance—a great chance!—of winning a hundred, he didn't care if he did put fifty into his pocket.

No sooner had your eye-witness discovered that whichever side he bet on was physically and morally sure to lose, than he came across a third gentleman, who seemed to be neither cerulean nor rosy in his proclivities, and who did not mind confiding to me that he had discovered a plan which would insure him, say, three hundred in case the English won the race, and, say, five hundred in case the Americans were victorious; and in no case was it possible that he should or could lose a —— cent. The thing was perfectly simple, as the eye-witness could see by looking at his book; and if the eye-witness would like, he'd just a leave set him off on the road to certain fortune—can't help winning, you see—by betting him twenty-five to a hundred on any boat he had a mind to name.

After this experience your eye-witness came to the conclusion that in this world of betting, things took place on the great principle of contradictions; that you could not go right without going wrong, or wrong without going right; that if you went both right and wrong you were sure to lose, and if you went both right and wrong reversed, you couldn't avoid winning; while in relation to this especial race, both crews were entirely incapable of rowing; but that either was beyond all doubt and question the winner. And he desires to take this opportunity of testifying to the three classes of gentlemen above mentioned his sense of their patriotic self-sacrifice and generous disinterestedness, as exercised in behalf of a stranger, who, but for the barrier imposed by the dignity and impartiality of his position as your eye-witness, might today have been running his jeweled fingers through untold gold!

Your eye-witness having thus satisfactorily concluded his preliminary duties, the day for the race was appointed and dawned accordingly. Rain had fallen the night before, and as your eye-witness took his early morning walk to see that everything was in proper train he could not avoid noticing a suspicious appearance of dampness about the river, while a slight breeze was endeavoring to blow up stream, but was luckily foiled in its attempt by the ingenious course adopted by the Elbe, which, at the place set apart for the contest, makes so decided and well-sustained a bow as to defy the machinations of anything less than a whirlwind at the least.

Returning to the city your dignified and impartial eye-witness sought the elegant apartments of the American Club in order to learn something of the whereabouts and condition of the American crew, and received information which induced him to visit the rooms of a gentleman in one of the principal hotels, and there partake of some necessary tonics. Hardly had this ceremony been concluded than some more gentlemen entered, and it was whispered that the American crew were in a neighboring room taking their dinner. This news necessitated a renewed recourse to tonics, after which, and subsequent to one or two repetitions of the same, accompanied by various complimentary allusions to individuals present and absent, and to events which might, and it was hoped would, take place, your dignified eye-witness, in company with the gentlemen who owned the room, and the other gentlemen who had entered it in his company and afterward, and for all he knows, other gentlemen still, adjourned to the dining-room of the American crew, and found them sitting around a dish of mutton-chops. There ensued a good deal of handshaking and pleasant and witty conversation, in which your eye-witness believes he did his part, but is not quite sure, owing to the preoccupation of his thoughts carried by the near approach of the hour for the great contest. He remembers, however, being advised by some gentleman who understood his condition to take a little tonic, which offer he gratefully accepted; but thinks his prostration—caused by his interest in the coming event, and his sense of his dignity and impartiality as your eye-witness—must have been very great; for in spite of this and other tonics, he was finally compelled to recline upon a sofa in the room of some gentleman whose name he regrets to say he cannot recall; and only thus was he enabled sufficiently to recuperate his energies to admit of his completing the gigantic task imposed upon him as your eye-witness. And in relation to the manner in which the English crew passed their morning, he must decline saying anything for two reasons: First, that his impartiality would not allow him to give less than his whole time to either crew, and, as is well known, the whole equals the sum of its parts; and secondly, that his dignity forbade his appearing in the dining-room of the English crew, when so prostrated by the anxiety and suspense which his arduous duties as your eye-witness had occasioned him.

At 4½ on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 17, 1872, your eye-witness found himself upon the judges' boat, ready to be carried to the scene of action. The boat was graced by the presence of several ladies, some of whom were charmingly attired in pink and gray, while others had tastefully robed themselves in dark blue. There were two judges and a referee, none of whom, your eye-witness believes, had ever done it before, and who were, in consequence, more than usually positive about how it ought to be done. There was an enterprising German journalist who had the whole account of the race and its preliminaries written out, with the exception of the name of the winning boat and the number of lengths it was ahead. There was a cynical gentleman, destined to remain in the stake-boat at the end of the course, who said a great many bitter and sarcastic things about his ill-fortune. There was a report that the King of Saxony, not to mention the Crown Prince, had been accorded permission to see the race, and had availed themselves of it. There was a slight shower just as we started up the river, which occasioned a great many pleasant and cosy things to be done with umbrellas and cloaks. There were occasional glimpses of members of the American and English crews prowling about the deck, looking very hungry and thirsty, and as if they did not feel in the least nervous, or conscious that anybody was talking of them and trying to see how they stood it. Your eye-witness received a communication, which he has the best of reasons for believing, to the effect that the arm and the upper part of the leg—the extreme upper part—of one of the English crew were in anything but an available or normal condition; and he furthermore heard, nor did the result of the race give him any reason to doubt it, that the American crew had nothing the matter with them other than what has been already mentioned, and that they all looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to the supper which was to conclude the day.

Your eye-witness noticed with pleasure and surprise that a very large proportion of the Dresden populace had taken a half-holiday, and well-nigh lined the banks of the Elbe for the three and one-third miles which constituted the course, while at the starting and arriving points, that is to say at the village of Blasewitz and at the Brühlschen Terrasse, the crowd was very enormous indeed.

On arriving at the starting-boat, of which there were two, lots were drawn for position, and the American crew took the inside course, by which they could have gained nothing, inasmuch as quite as many people were of opinion that it was a disadvantage as the contrary. Some delay then occurred in getting the boats into line, owing to the absence of a small boy in each stake-boat to hold on to a string, which he was afterward to let go of; and on account of a gentleman in a hat and beard, who hung around in a punt, and who came quietly on board the judge's boat just at the moment when everybody supposed he was going to give the boats the word to go. Moreover there was no little anxiety relative to the movements of two or three enormous canal-boats, filled with stones, which came down the river precisely at the wrong moment and in the wrong place. At last, however, just as the patience of your eye-witness, and of the crews, and of the on-lookers, and of the judges was waxing very thin, somebody gave the word in a sufficiently loud tone, number two of the American crew caught a crab nearly as large as himself, and the third great international rowing regatta between England and America had begun.

For some moments your eye-witness is able to give no account of himself whatever. He forgot, entirely and unaccountably, whether he was standing up or sitting down, whether he was silent or talkative, whether his coat was or was not buttoned, and even whether his necktie, which had been troubling him all day, was properly or improperly adjusted. He had it borne dimly in upon him that the American crew were rowing very unevenly, and were kicking up a great deal of water, and altogether were evidently quite out of their heads; notwithstanding which they were perceptibly in advance of the English crew, who were pulling as one man, or like clockwork, or like anything else which goes evenly and does not get out of time. Somebody behind your eye-witness then remarked that the Americans were pulling forty-six strokes to the minute, and some one else replied, only forty; and a third individual assured a fourth that it couldn't be kept up much longer. All this time, as your faithful and competent eye-witness plainly perceived, the American crew continued to absent themselves more quickly than the English, and while, from his commanding position in the bows of the steamer, he could distinguish the features of the latter, the countenances of the former were to him a blank. Meanwhile, fully a quarter of a mile had been rowed, and the American crew were not kicking up quite so much water as at first, and were one boat's length nearer the winning post than were the English, who continued to pull their stroke with just the same regularity and smoothness as at first. About half a mile further on, your eye-witness being then quite near, he heard the Captain of the English crew calling to his men to come along, which they did in admirable style, and put themselves so near the American boat that one or two young ladies giggled convulsively, and the third individual remarked in a low tone to the fourth, "What did I tell you?" But the American crew, who seemed by this time to have arrived at the opinion that it was just as well to row in good form as in bad, seeing that they could keep ahead in either case, proceeded to hit their stroke up in such a way that any one would have supposed the current in that part of the river to be much stronger than in any other part: and so, perhaps, it was, for the full tide of success was added to it. At the end of a mile and a half from the starting point four boat lengths could have been measured between the nose of the English boat and the stern of the American.

Just here the Elbe indulges in one of its most eccentric deviations from rectitude, and the current, while it flows in a tremendous hurry at one side of the river, seems to stand with its hands in its pockets, as it were, on the other. It was here that your eye-witness saw the coxswain of the English boat pull his starboard line, and glide directly into the midmost hurry of the stream, while at the same moment the Captain once more called to his men to come along, and once more they came. At this juncture your eye-witness believes that he omitted for some time the usually involuntary act of drawing his breath, though how to trace any connection between this fact and the no less patent one that the American and English boats were well-nigh abreast of one another, he cannot say. But after this the gap grew and lengthened itself more than ever, the American crew appearing to pull in a style more nearly resembling the finish of the English than at any time during the race; and when the last curve in the river was passed, and three miles had been rowed, the boat with the blue oars was six lengths in the rear, and the ladies and gentlemen on the blue side of the question were quite silent and grave.

And now we were in the homestretch, when your keen and unfailing eye-witness descried a steamer in the distance coming up stream, and directly in the course of both the boats. Somebody said they would both be swamped by the rollers, and when the American boat disappeared behind the steamer, your eye-witness looked with some anxiety for it to reappear. He is happy to add that it did reappear in excellent trim, and the English boat was equally fortunate; and for the rest of the way the pace was very rapid indeed, especially for the boat propelled by the gentlemen in gray and pink, which was now seven lengths in advance, and going quite handsomely. As your eye-witness looked, he heard a roar and tumult swelling along the shore, and pealing from the crowded heights of the Terrasse, and echoing from the hundred of little punts and gondolas which dotted the river. A moment afterward he saw a puff of smoke from the stake-boat containing the cynical gentleman, who was cynical no longer, and heard a report, and beheld the four red oars cease their rapid motion and glide smoothly through the water, and knew that America had won her first race against England, and that his existence as your eye-witness was at an end.

To the above is appended the post-mortem statement of the eye-witness who was slain by the report of a pistol held in the hands of a cynical gentleman in the stake-boat, and discharged just as the American boat passed the line winners. By it it appears that he died at peace with all men, but more especially with the eight gallant gentlemen who lost and won the third great international rowing regatta. That he believes every stroke of the blue and red oars pulled away from the hearts and heads of the blue and red partisans more and yet more of the unworthy and petty misunderstandings and jealousies which some sorry star seems bent upon fomenting between two nations, because the baleful light of that and similar stars must pale before the fresh and wholesome light which is always the accompaniment of whole-souled and generous rivalry between manly men. That he hopes (and believes) that the contest so well maintained on this occasion may be the first of many similar ones yet to come, of which the main object shall be, not so much to reckon up a great preponderance of victories on one side or the other, as to implant mutual respect and that consciousness of honest merit which, while it feels deserving of success, can experience no shame in encountering defeat.

The following list of names, superscribed "The Roll of Honor," was found in the eye-witness' pocket:

| AMERICA. | ENGLAND. |
|---|---|
| Lowe, stroke. | Shepard, stroke |
| Dinsmore. | Mullings. |
| May. | Ward. |
| Forbes, bow. | Welman, bow. |
| Minor, cox. | Gilderdale, cox. |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 11, 1872.

# REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*FOR PRESIDENT,*

## ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

*FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,*

## HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.**

**"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.**

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

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Intense interest was felt in this City, yesterday afternoon, in the accident to the steamer Bristol, of the Fall River line, not so much on account of actual casualties, as of the grave consequences from which the escape seems to have been narrow. Information received from the Company's office in this City, and that telegraphed us by our correspondent at Newport differ in regard to the very important question—were the lights of the bark, which was struck by the steamer, in their proper condition? In view of the immense travel on the Fall River line, this is a point on which it is proper the public should be fully and promptly informed, if that is possible.

There is something in the quiet progress of civil service reform which cannot fail to interest the American people, entirely apart from its bearing on the Presidential campaign. The system is now about to be applied to the important Government offices in this City—to the Sub-Treasury and all the various branches of the Custom-house. Local Boards of Examiners, whose names have been approved by the Chairman of the Advisory Board, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, have been appointed, and the Secretary of the Treasury has announced that hereafter all appointments and promotions which fall within the rules and regulations for the civil service will be made in accordance with the results of competitive examinations. No one is foolish enough to suppose that this reform is yet more than an earnest and well-considered experiment; but it is one of those experiments that in the end always succeed, and this in its success must bring a decided advance in the political morale of the community.

During the past week, according to the Police reports, there were 1,498 lodgers accommodated in the Station-houses of the City. The statistics are deceptive to the extent that they show the number of lodgings granted, not the number of persons taken in, but after making this allowance, they are sufficiently suggestive. There are hundreds of idlers in this City, who, begging or stealing by day, are furnished shelter in the Station-houses at night, to the encouragement of vice and the breeding of improvidence. New-York having had the social problem presented by these vagrants before it for many years without doing anything about it, can be reasonably expected to confront it for as many more with the like result. Some time or other, however, common sense will direct City affairs, and when it does, these Station-house "bummers" will in some way be utilized. Some cities have already made them self-supporting by putting them ta work on public farms or upon the streets, and New-York may in time become as practical.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a letter from an old contributor, "C. L. B.," on "Recent Changes in England," and letters descriptive of New-England scenery and customs, one from Litchfield, Conn., and one from among the Gloucester fishermen, besides a complete account of the "Third International Regatta."

### Our Commercial Prospects.

Because Mr. GREELEY has pledged himself that in the event of his election he will abandon his theories of political economy, and will become an automatic machine for signing whatever measures relating to the business interests of the nation a bare majority of Congress may pass, his supporters insist that his election could by no possibility exercise an unfavorable influence upon the finances of the country. So sensitive is the business world to the least hint of a possible coming calamity, that on the receipt of the news of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination at Cincinnati, United States securities instantly declined in the London market. His indorsement by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore was immediately answered by a rise in the price of gold in Wall-street; and the persistent and boisterous claim that his supporters had carried North Carolina, and which on last Friday was believed by a large part of the community, produced a still further rise in gold, or in other words, a depression in the value of stocks and securities.

There is no mistaking the meaning of these facts. They prove that the financial world looks with fear upon the possibility that a man of Mr. GREELEY'S eccentric and unbalanced character should be intrusted with the helm of State. If the mere possibility of his election thus lowers the value of United States bonds and national currency, what would be the extent of this depression should he and his party actually come into power? It should be remembered that it is not Mr. GREELEY'S vacillating character alone which makes the possibility of his election a disturbing element in Wall-street. The fact that he is allied with men nearly as dangerous as himself to the peace and prosperity of the country has its share in making the gold barometer answer to every rumor of Liberal Kuklux success. In the event of his election these men would in a great measure control and shape his administration.

Mr. FENTON is the manager of the Greeley campaign, and it is hardly to be questioned that under a Greeley Administration he would receive any office which he might desire. From his antecedents, it is probable that the Treasury Department would best meet his views. Is Wall-street anxious to see FENTON in control of the national finances? He has always been unfortunate in business matters, and his presence in the Treasury building would unpleasantly remind people that he is liable to be robbed of money intrusted to his care, and to see buildings burnt down in which he has any interest. We have had incapable and crochety men as Secretaries of the Treasury, but as yet no Secretary has been robbed by midnight burglars. It is admitted that Mr. GREELEY never stole money, yet his nomination depresses the value of greenbacks. What, then, will they be worth when he intrusts the National strong-box to the keeping of FENTON?

Among his Democratic allies, Mr. GREELEY owes a large debt to Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR. The former was uniformly spoken of by Mr. GREELEY himself during the war as a Copperhead and a sympathizer with the rebellious South; the latter by his Broadhead letter placed himself on record as willing to begin a new rebellion, in order to undo the results of the war. There is a widespread conviction that Mr. GREELEY'S Democratic supporters intend to use the national revenue in order to pension rebel soldiers and pay rebel war debts, even if they have not pledged him to the support of this project. When he appoints SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the leaders of this party, to Cabinet offices, will not the country have good reason to believe that this plot to take the money of loyal men to reward rebels who warred upon them, will be carried out? To about what figures will gold rise, when the return of the rebels to place and power is secured by the presence of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in Cabinet offices?

Business men throughout the country thoroughly comprehend that the election of a man like GREELEY, surrounded by men like FENTON, SEYMOUR and BLAIR, would undo the financial gains of six years of peace. The movements of gold during the present campaign have fully justified this belief. Is the nation at large prepared to run the enormous risks that the triumph of GREELEY and his allies necessarily entail?

### Protection for Sailors.

No better proof could be wanting of the necessity and efficacy of the laws for the shipment of sailors, lately adopted by the National Government, than is offered in the resistance the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in this City are making to their practical enforcement. For years past these "land-sharks" in our American seaports have ruled poor Jack with a rod of iron. So thoroughly has the system been carried out, and so completely has advantage been taken of his indiscretion and improvidence, that from the time he landed on the dock in New-York until he was well out to sea, his wages and liberty were wholly at their disposal. They decided on what voyages he should go, what should be the rate of his wages, and how long he should remain in port; thus, in a word, transacting all his business, and having him at their bidding, granting him as few as possible of the comforts of life, and shipping him on a voyage without a dollar in his pocket, and a large amount drawn from his prospective pay.

Conducted in this way, it was a lucrative business; the frauds committed were difficult of proof, and the unfortunate sailor was charged, for his short stay on shore, a sum that would have astonished even the landlord of a fashionable hotel. But the boarding-house keepers were not content with this, and attempted to make money on the other side, out of the ship merchants. There were most successful "corners" made in the supply of sailors, and on several occasions the rate of wages was increased one hundred per cent. in a few weeks, although there were more than enough idle sailors in port to meet all demands. If the sailors had been personally benefitted by this advance, few outsiders could have found cause for objection; but when it was discovered that they were as penniless as of old, and that the entire increase had been absorbed by this brood of human cormorants, the necessity of devising some means for the protection of both parties against the robbery became apparent. For this purpose, the new code of shipping laws was framed, and if in executing them some difficulty has been met with, it is of a temporary nature, and will soon pass away.

There is one feature in this new code which has come to it from the old system, and which might have been omitted with advantage. According to the present law, it is necessary to bring every sailor shipped in an American port back to the United States before he can be discharged. Now, a sailor rarely likes to make two voyages in the same vessel, and, once in a foreign port, (if any port can be said to be foreign to so homeless a man,) he would gladly leave the vessel for a few days' liberty on shore. Yet, though the Captain may be willing to accede to this request, the law will not allow him to do it, without paying the sailor three months' advance, and thus Jack is either obliged to desert or to remain, sometimes for years, before he can be legally discharged. An easy remedy might be devised for this by having the matter so arranged that the United States Consul at any port might discharge a sailor, if he desired it and had obtained the captain's assent. As the law now stands, it offers a premium for fraud and abuse, an opportunity which, in too many cases, is not neglected. By altering it we shall, at least, be spared this evil, and will confer a real benefit upon both merchant and seaman.

### The Arizona Diamond Hoax.

Late arrivals of San Francisco newspapers furnish us with the details of the excitement created in that city a week ago, by the public exhibition of a large collection of diamonds and other precious stones, purporting to have been found somewhere on the borders of Arizona and New-Mexico. After a careful perusal of the accounts with which the San Francisco papers are filled, we are forced to the conclusion, as intimated in the TIMES on the receipt of the first telegrams in relation to the subject, that the whole thing is a hoax, or, as one who has examined the gems pronounced it, a "put up job" of a few reckless and unprincipled speculators. The most suspicious thing about the affair is that no one in San Francisco, except those who originated the sensation, has been able to find out anything definite about the locality of the imaginary diamond fields. The only answer that could be obtained to inquiries on that point was, that they were "located in the South," or "on the borders of Arizona," or that "it was deemed inexpedient by the managers to give the information just at present." An enterprising reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* undertook to sift the matter to the bottom. He first called on the parties claiming to be the discoverers and owners of the new diamond fields, but, as might be expected, he found them "as close and reticent as a beer-barrel over their secret." He next called on the Secretary of the Company that has been formed to work the mines, who was very enthusiastic about the crowds that had been to see the gems, but could give no information about where they came from beyond the following:

> "It is no use to ask me about the locality. I actually don't know any more about where it is than you do. All I know is that a company has been formed, and they say that the discovery was made somewhere down South. That's all I know about it."

Another agent of the company, named ROBERTS, was next visited, and he vouchsafed the information with a smile that the diamonds "grew up here in the tules." The reporter next sought out a Montgomery-street broker, who said it was "either the greatest discovery ever made or else the biggest job that was ever put up."

> "I am somewhat suspicious of the crowd that are engineering the thing in the first place, and on the whole I am inclined to think that they have put their heads together and made up this thing."
>
> REPORTER—There is no doubt that they have a large lot of genuine diamonds here, at any rate.
>
> BROKER—No; there can be no doubt of that. But where did they come from? There are several reasons why I doubt the truth of the stories that are told of this discovery. In the first place, it is too rich—too good to be true. And then it looks to me that if there are any such deposits as they tell about they should not have been so afraid to make known their whereabouts, as they have secured a patent to all the ground that contains these deposits, according to their own story. And then it is just possible that they want to sell a few hundred thousand dollars worth of the stock and put the money in their pockets, *and at the same time get a lot of men down there to help settle up the country, and keep the Indians away, so that Bill Lent and Roberts and Harpending can work their silver mines.*"

A well-known lapidary of San Francisco was next called on for his opinion, and gave it as follows:

> "I tell you just what I think about those stones. There is no question about their being genuine gems, but they are mostly of an inferior quality, and their value has been greatly overrated. Diamonds in the rough are not worth over $16 per carat. Taking the diamonds that they have on exhibition, I should say that the highest value I could place upon them would be twenty thousand dollars. Many of the stones are worthless as gems, and can only be used by crushing them into diamond powder to work up other stones with. Diamond digging, as a legitimate business, is not a very profitable one. In the South American diamond fields, after the cream has been taken out, the mines scarcely pay for working any more. In Brazil, the mines there can only be worked by cheap slave labor, and are not considered profitable at that.
>
> REPORTER—You have only spoken of the diamonds. What do you say about the rubies and sapphires?
>
> LAPIDARY—Well, the discovery of rubies and sapphires is not of much importance. They make a great parade in a quiet way over that large tin box marked 'Sandwiches,' which contains four pounds of rubies, and probably not less than fifteen thousand separate, distinct stones in the rough, and I don't believe the whole lot is worth over two thousand dollars."

We notice that great stress is laid in California on the fact that Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN is a member of the stock company that has been created on the pretense of working the diamond fields, but whose operations appear to be confined to the sale and manipulation of shares in the Stock Board. The San Francisco papers state that McCLELLAN owns twenty thousand dollars worth, while Mr BARLOW is put down for one hundred thousand dollars. The use of the name of Gen. McCLELLAN appears to be much sought after, of late, by men engaged in schemes of doubtful honesty. The public will recollect how the thieving Tammany Ring tried, last Summer, to get him to step into the breach, as Controller, and help them to cover up their villainy. He fortunately had the good sense to refuse the offer then; and perhaps it would be well for him to come out now and let the public know by what right, if any, his name is being used to bolster up this diamond and ruby sensation.

### Some Rights of Women.

The innovation which Mr. BOUCICAULT is reported to have introduced into his new London theatre—reserving a part of the "auditorium" for ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen—may lead to a fresh discussion of the question agitated here a year or two ago, as to the propriety of a woman's going to a place of amusement after nightfall unattended. This interesting topic, it may be remembered, provoked a long newspaper war, in which the weight of argument was not altogether on the side of conventionality. It was held, with some show of justice, by the advocates of feminine freedom, that male escort, when not an impossible condition, was, in most cases, an utter superfluity. A lady, these fair reformers assured us, could step into a carriage or a street car, or an omnibus, and ride to theatre or opera as securely if not so pleasantly as if guarded by a legion of masculine defenders. Only a stupid and unreasonable prejudice, it was asserted, exacted that women should put themselves, in such cases, under masculine protection, or when that was unattainable, forego altogether the pleasures of the stage or the concert-room.

Undoubtedly to many women, not at all of what is commonly known as the strong-minded type, this must have seemed an unnecessary and vexatious restriction. Yet the power of custom with the fairer half of humanity is supreme, and the restiveness which has found vent from time to time in indignant protest, has not yet culminated in action. If, however, Mr. BOUCICAULT'S idea should have the merit of success, and if his example should be generally followed, there is no telling what havoc will be made with the old established usage. Encouraged by this precedent, the feminine part of the theatre-going community may raise the standard of revolt at once, declare their independence of masculine assistance, and leave their amazed adorers pining for the loss of their most cherished and despotic prerogative. Certainly at a time when young ladies announce in the public prints their intention to ride horses, sitting as men do, in the Park, it is hard to say what one may not expect from this intrepid generation.

But whether the ladies are to have the right to go to the theatre alone or not is of little importance, compared with another disability under which they labor, by reason of their sex, and which cannot be too soon removed. In the morning papers, a day or two ago, appeared a card from a Boston lady, who, arriving here at a late hour of the evening, was denied admittance to one hotel after another, with an implication of insult which made the rejection still more distressing. This is, we believe, a common practice of hotel-keepers, founded on what seems to be very finical, not to say Pharasaical, qualms of virtue. Oftentimes such refusal of accommodation is a very great hardship, not to speak of the still crueller slur involved in it. There is no reason why any woman of respectable appearance should be turned away from a house of public entertainment, any more than a respectably appearing man. It is a direct contravention of the spirit of the common law, and if some woman so aggrieved should make a test case of it, for the benefit of her unprotected sisterhood, she would probably recover damages, and establish a valuable precedent for the enlightenment of churlish inn-keepers hereafter. Many of the so-called rights claimed on behalf of women have seemed chimerical and vain. Among these is certainly not to be counted the right to be treated with consideration and courtesy, and a right which the law, not less than natural justice, concedes to the poorest of citizens—to be accounted worthy until proved to be the reverse.

### Dangers of the Sidewalks.

Any one who may have occasion to pass through the principal business streets of this City between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, cannot fail to be struck by the total disregard which is evinced by the employes of commercial houses for the rights of pedestrians. The sidewalks are usually encumbered by cross-sticks or planks that are used for loading and unloading drays, trucks and carts, or by relays of porters. In passing the cross-sticks, it is necessary to be exceedingly active in order to be able to jump clear across them, while barrels are rolling from the top. The slightest mischance will be sufficient to cause a fall, and then the barrel comes rolling of the unfortunate. Bones are not broken in this way every day; but it is safe to say that a great many bruises are inflicted. Now all this could be avoided if the managers of the houses referred to could be brought to understand that the public have rights as well as they. There is really nothing to prevent carts and trucks from being loaded from the second floor of a store as well as from the first. The additional expense of a windlass and chute would soon be gained through the saving of the time at present lost by necessary interruptions. The Board of Aldermen might reasonably take cognizance of this matter by passing an ordinance, compelling the use of appliances similar to those which we have suggested. Ladies and gentlemen are not apt to rush into Court in quest of damages for bruises, and it is because of this fact that public notice has not been more frequently called to this very dangerous and very disagreeable nuisance.

### Cats and Craziness.

It is a curious fact that lunatics, especially those whose lunacy is of a mild and comparatively innocuous type, frequently evince a remarkable fondness for cats. The insane man or woman who lives in a garret, in the intimate society of three or four score cats, is perpetually coming to the knowledge of the public. The crazy lover of cats usually regards his attachment as a guilty one, or, at all events, one which is to be kept, if possible, from the knowledge of his human neighbors. With the proverbial cunning of the lunatic, he generally succeeds in attaining this object, and it is only when his corpse is discovered surrounded by riotous cats, evidently bent upon "waking" him after the most approved feline fashion, that his curious infatuation becomes known.

This sort of lunatic is often a person of considerable property. In such cases, he usually bequeaths his money in trust for the benefit of his pets. One of the most careful and thorough of such testamentary follies was that recently committed by a deceased resident of Ohio. This person not only provided for the luxurious lodging and feeding of his beloved associates, but he went still further, and insured, so far as a crazy testator could, a constant supply of healthy and attractive amusement for them. He instructed his executors to prepare a large quantity of eligible rat-holes in his Feline Retreat, and to stock them with a lavish supply of vigorous rats of the breed best adapted for the pleasures of the chase. He was also careful to secure for his cats abundant opportunity for the cultivation of their musical abilities, and with that view directed that they should at all times have free access to the roofs of an extensive series of outhouses, where they could warble midnight melodies, and, with their tuneful voices, bless the beneficent founder of the Feline Retreat. It is a little remarkable that he omitted to provide them with an unlimited supply of free catnip and gratuitous valerian. It is possible, however, that he looked upon the use of these weeds as a form of feline dissipation which he could not encourage with any proper regard for the morals or health of young and thoughtless cats.

As has been said, this lunatic was by no means exceptional in his excessive fondness for cats. What is the true reason for this infatuation on the part of unfortunate persons like himself no one has yet thought it worth while to inquire. It is certainly very remarkable that the lunatic never evinces any extravagant attachment to dogs, or to any other respectable and upright animal. The treacherous, selfish, and cunning cat alone is able to fascinate him. He places no value upon the honest, faithful affection of the large-hearted dog, and he never pines for the sympathetic wagging of a friendly tail. On the other hand, he delights to watch the luxurious selfishness with which the cat coldly accepts and thanklessly enjoys the fawns which he lavishes upon her, and he never seems to disapprove of the intense egotism with which she devotes her mind wholly to the pleasures of eating and sleeping, and the vain adornment of her person. There is evidently a bond of union between the lunatic and the cat which does not exist between sane persons and that undesirable animal. Possibly this bond consists in the fact that in most cases the lunatic develops a stealthy, tortuous cunning which assimilates him in some degree to the cat. At all events, the student of lunacy might well occupy his time in investigating the cause of this curious and frequent feature of insanity.

### Custom-House Slanders.

The Democratic candidate's organ repeatedly returns to exploded slanders with reference to the New-York Custom-house. With its usual disregard of truth and honesty, it brings forward as facts various statements which are utterly unfounded. Its special assertions are directed against the General Order charges, as to which it is quite sufficient to say that, if anything in that business was wrong, it has long since been put right by Gen. GRANT'S orders. The new system and charges have met the candid approval of the Chamber of Commerce, while for months not a word of complaint or objection has proceeded from any source.

The Democratic organ is careful to suppress the fact that, though the Committee of the Senate spread a scoop-net for complaints, not a dozen respectable merchants came before them, that the complaints were directed almost entirely against the General Order charges, which have been corrected, and against the petty pilfering of goods, which it is almost impossible to prevent. Some of the steam-ship owners complained of gratuties to inspectors, but admitted that they paid them for overwork, and in known violation of the rules of the Customs authorities. Complaints were made of the seizure of books, but they proceeded almost entirely from those whose books had been seized for just cause, and they carefully concealed the fact that no books can be seized except on an order made by a Judge of the United States Court. The whole outcry about such seizures was well disposed of by H. B. CLAFLIN, the great merchant. He was asked "How do you regard the exercise of this law to seize books and papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether their is an attempted fraud on the Government?" And be answered, "I have been asked to remonstrate frequently against this proceeding by petition, but I never have signed any petition. I told a man, within two or three days, who asked me to sign such a petition, that I thought honest men had nothing to fear; my only fear was that they would not seize papers enough. * * I thought this prevented a great deal of fraudulent business. * * It never has been a hinderance to my business, I think it is rather a security."

The *Tribune*, too, is careful not to let its readers see the testimony of eminent merchants to the General Order management of the Custom-house.

Mr. GEORGE C. COLLINS, who pays $550,000 a year for duties, swore that he had no embarrassment in doing his business with the Custom-house, and found no cause of complaint. Mr. A. T. STEWART swore: "I must say that so far as my experience has been, Mr. MURPHY conducted the business of Collector of the Port of New-York as well as any one else that has recently been in the place; I have no hesitation in saying that." B. H. HUTTON, of BONKARD & HUTTON, swore that in 1871 he testified that he thought "there are better men in the Custom-house at this moment than I have ever known in the Department in all my experience," and that "there is no longer the same looseness in the manner of doing business that existed years ago. All that has been improved and systematized. A great many abuses have been corrected, and a decided effort has been made to insure the collection of the revenue." Mr. HUTTON added that he still in 1872 adhered to the statement.

Finally Mr. MOORE, said that the only complaint he had to make was as to the General Order stores; that the other departments were managed well enough; that the only trouble was that the force of clerks was not adequate; that they worked faithfully and hard, but that the business has increased more rapidly than the force to do it.

All these gentlemen were witnesses called by those who made an attack on the Custom-house, and the result is that these gentlemen, including the two largest importers in the country, speak in general commendation of the system and its improvement under Gen. GRANT.

## SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

### Home Gossip.

"Robin Hood" was acted at Wallack's for the last time yesterday evening. To-morrow "Blue Beard" is to be reproduced by Miss Lydia Thompson and her associates. These, it is understood, will hereafter include Miss Pauline Markham and Miss Carlotta Zerbini....Mr. W. H. Lingard and the comedy company of which he is the director will to-morrow commence a series of performances at the Olympic Theatre. A new play, called "A Life's Dream," is announced for performance....At Wood's Museum Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will this week act in "Sam," in which piece he supplies one of his most elaborate and amusing personations....The season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music will be commenced on Sept. 30. "L'Africaine," with Miss Pauline Lucca as *Selika*, is likely to be the opening opera. The season will extend over thirty-nights. In reference to one of its promises, the London *Musical World* of July 29 says: "Mr. Max Maretzek, director of the New-York Academy of Music, having, in Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and other artists belonging to his company, the material for a very strong cast of M. Gounod's "Mireille," has resolved to present that opera to his subscribers in the course of his forthcoming season. The mere fact of Mr. Maretzek having taken the resolution to bring out 'Merille' is sufficient guarantee that every justice will be done to it. Moreover, it would be difficult to name an artist now on the stage more suited in every way, physically and otherwise, to represent M. Gounod's ideal *Mireille* than Miss Kellogg, who can look, act and sing the character alike perfectly. She is already, we are informed, studying the music under the invaluable guidance of its composer. Why, after the cordial reception it met with at Her Majesty's Theatre, some years ago, 'Mireille' should ever since have been laid aside, it is difficult to explain. The high opinion entertained of it by Rossini, who preferred it even to 'Faust,' is very well known in Paris, where 'Mireille' was first produced at the Théâtre Lyrique. M. Gounod has added a duet and an air for the heroine to the original score, both of which are to be used at the performance at the New-York Academy of Music. The Americans will not only be delighted to make acquaintance with some beautiful music almost wholly strange to them, but also with the romantic imaginings of Mistral, the Provençal bard, upon whose most celebrated poem MM. Barbier and Carré constructed the libretto for the popular French composer."..The Rubinstein concerts will be commenced on Sept. 23. Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and Misses Liebhart and Ormeng, are to sail for the United States on Aug. 31. Their performances are awaited with much interest. No more distinguished instrumentalists than the rival of Liszt and the successor of Paganini have visited America in the past decade....Signor Tamberlick, another eminent artist, who is to be heard in New-York this Winter, will visit this City next month, en route, with a strong operatic company, also intended for introduction here, to Havana....Mlle. Aimée and a full troupe of opera-bouffe artists, all new to local audiences, will commence a series of representations at the Olympic on Oct. 24....Mrs. Macready is to act at the Academy of Music on Sept. 9, previous to departing on a lengthened tour.....The closing performance at the Union-square Theatre of the Vokes Family was given before an immense audience last night. Despite the heat the many encores in the favorite portions of the farce, "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," were responded to. When the curtain fell for the last time the performers were vociferously called for. The ladies, each of whom was the recipient of numerous bouquets, bowed their adieux, and Mr. Fred Vokes said:

> "As well as I am able to, ladies and gentlemen, I desire heartily to thank you for your kindly treatment and reception of us during our stay in New-York. This will not be the last time I shall appear before you. We play one week in Philadelphia, the next in Baltimore, and on the 2d of September, at the Academy of Music, we will play once again. Then we will thank you in the manner you deserve."

### Foreign Notes.

The London *Athenæum* supplies the following gossip in relation to prominent artists: Mme. Nilsson will sing in St. Petersburg and Moscow, one month in each town. Mme. Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) has consented to sing in Paris, at the request of Mme. Thiers, once in the "Huguenots," for the benefit of the sufferers from the war. She will sing at Homburg for a few nights, prior to her engagement at St. Petersburg, and from there will go to Vienna, to play during the first two months of the Exhibition, and will be in London in May, 1873, for Covent Garden, where she has renewed her engagement for two years at £200 per night, reserving her own *répertoire*. At the end of the season 1873, Mme. Patti will make a tour in the United States, under the direction of her brother-in-law, Herr Maurice Strakosch. It is stated that Signor Mario has been lately singing at Rome, privately at Court, with decided success, the Italian journals affirming that the freshness of his voice has returned. The celebrated tenor, Herr Southein, has retired from the lyric stage, *Lionello*, in Herr Flotow's "Marta," being his last part at Stuttgart. This is one of the great artists who ought to have been heard in London—in certain characters he was unrivaled. National opera seems to be gaining ground in Russia, for no less than three new works are in preparation at the St. Petersburg Maria Theatre—namely, "Pakowdianka," by Rimski-Korsakoff; "Boris-Goudounoff," by Mussorgski, and "Opritschnick," by Tschaikowski...."A few days ago," says the London *Figaro*, of July 27, "a fracas took place at Drury Lane, between two tenors of Mr. Mapleson's company. Tenor No. 1—actuated, I suppose, by jealousy, or some unexplained cause—went behind the scenes, between the acts, and, taking the case of Tenor No. 2 out of his hand, struck him a violent blow across the shoulders. Tenor No. 2 retaliated, and a general mêlée ensued, which ended in both being turned into the street."....The *Morning Post* says of Mr. Bandmann's creation, in Tom Taylor's drama of "Dead or Alive," just now acted in London: "His impersonation of the *Count* is equally artistic and spirited, bespeaking the graces of a poetic imagination in combination with the fervor and brilliancy of dramatic passion. He skillfully preserves the heroic bearing and native grandeur of the part, making it majestic in sorrow and manly through all vicissitudes of fortune. And, strange to say, the actor's mastery of the English language is so complete that his foreign origin is difficult, if not impossible, of detection in his speech. Mrs. Bandmann plays the *Countess* so very well that there is all the less excuse for imposing an additional and altogether dissimilar task upon an artist who, having filled one part satisfactorily, has won a right to repose. It is not to be expected that the actress who is qualified to represent the mother should be equally fitted to impersonate the daughter. There is no reason why another performer should not assume the latter character."....The Paris Grand Opera is about to revive "La Juive," with Mlles. Hisson and Devries, and MM. Villaret and Belval. New scenes are being painted for the first and fourth acts....Mlle. Agar is at Lille, giving representations of "Phèdre," "Horace" and "Tartuffe."....Mme. Judic, of the Bouffe-Parisiens, is giving a series of performances at Marseilles. She must, however, leave to appear at Brussels in her great part of *Molda*, in "La Timbale d'Argent."....A new opera, entitled "Giralda," by M. Cagnoni, was played a few nights back at the Principe Umberto Theatre of Florence....The Venetian journals report that an opera of the Maestro Marchio, called "La Statua di Carne," has had a brilliant success at Rovigo....A new drama, in five acts, by M. de Francesco, entitled "Principe e Padre," was represented a few days ago at the Fiorentini Theatre of Naples, and greatly applauded....The *American Register*, of Paris, speaks in very flattering terms of Mr. George L. Osgood, a young Bostonian, who has received a thorough musical education in Europe. "Mr. Osgood," it says, "has acquired a reputation not only as a first-class artist, but as a composer of surprising merit. We have before us several songs of his composition; they are of the German school, simple, plaintive, and touching melodies, the accompaniments denoting profound and conscientious study, and a thorough knowledge of harmony in all its intricate chases. Mr. Osgood is a gentleman of fortune who devotes himself to art from a pure love of the divine science. The Germans pronounce him to be the most perfect interpreter living of Schubert's, Schumann's and Robert Franz's songs. He has studied two years in Italy, is an accomplished singer of the Italian school, and is a pupil of Siebers, of Berlin. His voice is of an extended compass, full, clear and sympathetic in all the registers, perfectly equal, and competent to the arduous labors of a public singer."

## FINE ARTS.

### Portrait of Lafayette—New Pictures by Boughton.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that during the height of Gen. Lafayette's popularity, his portrait was taken by Ary Scheffer, and this painting was deposited in the Chateau La Grange, where it now is. Recently Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., resolved to present a copy of Scheffer's picture to his *Alma Mater*, and accordingly engaged the services of Mr. G. P. A. Healy for this purpose. The result of Mr. Healy's labors is now on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, where it will remain for a week or ten days. The portrait is full length, and represents the General standing on the seashore, bare-headed, his hat and cane in his right hand. The countenance is composed and thoughtful; the attitude of the tall, strong figure simple, natural and graceful. The face is finely molded and well colored. Perhaps with a thought to the dark and stormy scenes through which Lafayette passed in his eventful life, the artist has represented his subject as surrounded by a somewhat gloomy atmosphere, with black and threatening clouds gathering in the distance. The composition, as a whole, is impressive, and shows the hand of the master. Not having had the advantage of seeing the original, we cannot, of course, determine how closely Mr. Healy has followed Scheffer's work in color and detail. He has certainly, however, given us a noble picture, and one which will grace the halls of the college to which it has been presented.

Three new companion pictures of large size, by Boughton, entitled "Migration of the Birds," will next month be on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery. Among the new works at this gallery we notice an illustration of the German fairy tale, "The Blue Bird with the Golden Crown," a fine *genre* piece by Denoter, and a superb landscape, with ruins, by Calame, charming in color and full of sentiment.

The Fall auctions will open, we hear, with the sale of the largest and finest private collection of modern works in this country, the owner of the same being about to retire to Europe. The collection comprises about 130 specimens of the French, German and Belgian schools.

Colored photographs of favorite pictures are becoming fashionable. A large trade is now carried on in them.

The statue of Sir Walter Scott will be placed in the Central Park about Nov. 1.

### Another Mistake—The Political Status of Hon. John M. Todd.

Hon. John M. Todd, an old Republican of Oakland, Cal., having been named publicly as a supporter of Greeley, and been made a member of the "Liberal" State Central Committee, writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, denying the first charge and declining the position of State Central Committeeman. Among the reasons he gives for declining to follow Greeley outside the Republican lines, are the following:

> "As to the candidates, Wilson is incomparably superior to Brown, and Grant has far more executive ability than Greeley, and will command respect where Greeley will incur ridicule and contempt. Grant's whole public career seems peculiarly characterized by an honest purpose to serve the country well, regardless of promotion or preferment, while the famed honesty of Greeley seems to have been induced mainly by the policy of an office-seeker, as is plainly to be inferred from his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, the gist of which is his condemnation of the Republican Party for its course in reference to the Senatorship of Gov. Vance. He and his followers base their claims almost entirely upon the proposition to forget the past, but it is only the past of the Democratic Party. That he wishes to forget, and wishes to forget this only, for the purpose of getting Democratic votes. While he is willing to forget the murder of the 13,000 Union soldiers at Andersonville, he cannot forget that the Republican Party refused Vance a seat in the United States Senate, although Vance and his constituents had denounced all allegiance to the United States, had made war upon it, and according to the imprecations of Greeley's own mouth, deserved death. This he cannot forget. Although at the same time he admits that the Republican Party have long since rectified this mistake, if such it can be called. But the greatest danger to the country in the event of Greeley's election would be in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this Government—that is, the secession element of the Democratic Party; for this high protection tariff bailer of Jeff. Davis says if elected he will make no distinction between those who help him to office. For the sake of argument let it be admitted that the Scripture principle of paying those who come in at the eleventh hour as much wages as though they had borne the heat and burden of the day is the correct one. But this is not merely a question of who should be paid as officials, but it is a question also of who are fit to be intrusted with the guardianship of the country. But were it a mere question of spoils this would not be a parallel to the Scripture case, for a large proportion of the men now hoping to be reinstated into office and public favor by supporting Greeley, are not eleventh hour men. They did not even come to the work at the twelfth hour. Nay, while the Republican Party was bearing the heat and burden of the day, these men were intensifying this heat and burden; were putting the laborers to death and destroying their labors, and would never have put in an appearance at all had they not been pressed to the work by the cohorts of Gen. Grant. For an old Republican to support Greeley in this contest would be hazardous to the safety of the nation; would be treating the memories of our loyal dead with contempt, and would be base ingratitude to the surviving participants in the great contest for human freedom."

## RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE.

### SEASON OF 1821-2.

No. 2.

Robert Campbell Maywood was at this time the first actor in the stock company. He was an educated gentleman, the son of Dr. Maywood, of the Isle of Wight, though born himself at Edinburgh in the year 1790. He had first appeared at Drury Lane as *Shylock* in 1817, and his portrait as *Iago* was the next year engraved for the *Theatrical Inquisitor*. He made his first appearance here on the 4th of January, 1819, as *Richard III.*, a character which, with *King Lear* and *Shylock*, he was allowed to play better even than the great favorite, Cooper. He was a decided favorite in many tragic characters, and where a handsome face and fine figure were not required, always appeared to advantage. He was the original representative in New-York of *Colonna*, in "Evadne," (May, 1819;) of *Virginius*, (September, 1820;) of *Damon*, (September, 1821;) *Carwin*, in "Therese;" *Rolamo*, in "Clari;" of *Omreah*, in the "Carib Chief," and *Wallace*, in the "Hero of Scotland," (the former played by Kean, and the latter by Macready, in London,) with *Henri Quatre*, *Harvey Birch*, in "The Spy," and many others. He played *Rob Roy* well, but in middle life was a better *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*. As *Sir Pertinax McSycophant* no one ever surpassed him here but George Frederick Cooke. Indeed the Scotch character ultimately became his most appropriate sphere, and *Edie Ochiltree*, *Sir Archy McSarcasm*, *Sir Andrew Burley*, *Caleb Balderstone*, *Gibby*, in the "Wonder." *Jock Howison*, and other similar parts, his most favorite performances. He left the Park in 1824 for a visit home, and on his return became connected with the Chatham Garden Theatre, whence he removed to Philadelphia, to take the management of the Chestnut-steeet Theatre, which for several years he conducted with success. But misfortunes finally overwhelmed him; his adopted daughter—the celebrated juvenile *danseuse*, *la petite* Augusta—deserted him in his greatest need, and he gladly availed himself of any opportunity of playing wherever he could secure a chance, which came but seldom. The most hapless of all situations is that of a popular actor who has outlived the favor of the public. At length Mr. Maywood sought the charity of the daughter he had so expensively educated, (she was living in luxury, if not in honor, in Europe,) and his wants were for a while supplied, but ultimately it was stated, (we trust not truthfully,) that she sent him to America, to avoid his care, and here he arrived in January, 1855, deranged and helpless, and by the authorities of the City was consigned to the Lunatic Asylum. Some of his old friends secured his removal to the Marshall Infirmary, at Troy, where he died of paralysis in November, 1856, aged sixty-six years.

James Pritchard, though still a young man, had been ten years before the public, by whom he was highly esteemed. Not more of a favorite than Simpson, he was infinitely more versatile, for he played tragedy and comedy of all grades, opera, melo-drama and farce. He was from Liverpool, and made his first American essay at the Park, in 1811, as *Frederick*, in the "Poor Gentleman." Since which he had been one of the hardest-worked men on the stage, nothing being found too high, nothing too low for him. *Lear*, *Macbeth* and *Othello* were not above its abilities, nor *Looney McTwolter*, *Solomon Lob* or *Joe Standfast* beneath them. Among his original parts were *Don Sylvio*, in "Brother and Sister;" *Fitz Harding*, in "Smiles and Tears;" *Don Manuel*, in Maturin's tragedy of that name; *Ludovico*, in "Evadne;" *Lucius Junius Brutus* and *Pescara*, in the "Apostate," beside a host of secondary ones, such as *Dandie Dinmont*, *Col. Rigolio*, *Lochiel*, *Fitz James*, in the "Lady of the Lake," &c. But, with all his talent, his habits were irregular, and he was frequently obliged to retire from illness, being a completely broken-down man at the time of his death in January, 1823, although he was then but thirty-five years of age.

Thomas Kilner, was, perhaps, truly the finest artist among the gentlemen of the company, but his sphere was of a more limited range, and did not extend beyond the boundaries of "old men" although he played both serious and comic ones with almost equal excellence. *Old Norval*, *Old Dornton*, *Dentatus*, *Col. Hardy* and *Capt. Copp* were in his hands specimens of nearly perfect acting. Mr. Kilner had been in New-York since the 12th of December, 1818, on which date he made his debut at the Park as *Sir Abel Handy*, and soon became an established favorite. He appears to have had this season but a temporary engagement, for he took his farewell benefit on the 24th of September, 1821, in the characters of *Dentatus*, in "Virginius," and *Bluff*, in "Robinson Crusoe." We believe he went to Boston, where for several years he was a partner in the management of the Old Federal-street Theatre. He afterwards was connected with the Chatham Garden Theatre, New-York, (1824,) with the Richmond Hill, (1831,) and played his last engagement here at the Bowery in January, 1837. He soon after abandoned the stage for the cultivation of the soil, went West, became a prosperous farmer, attained the good old age of eighty-two—or, as some have stated it, eighty-five—when he ceased from his labors, at Wilmington, Ind., Jan. 2, 1862. His engraved portraits as *Colonel Hardy* and *Captain Copp* are almost as eagerly sought after by dramatic book illustrators as the philosopher's stone was by the alchemists of former days, and though of the greatest rarity, are fortunately still attainable.

An almost invaluable actor was Jacob Woodhull, who, to spare the feelings of his family, delicately prefixed the syllable "Wood" to his more legitimate cognomen, when he first took to the stage, in March, 1817, in the character of *Jaffier*, on the boards of the old Park Theatre. He played every grade of serious character, and all kinds of genteel and light comedy and melodrama combined; in fact he eschewed nothing but opera and broad, low comedies, and had skill and merit enough to be respectable and popular in all. But his passion was for the grandest heroes of tragedy, wherein he could not show a master-hand. Many a good benefit has he lost by declining to present a really popular play, because he preferred personating *Macbeth*, *Othello*, or *Richard III*, in which the public would not go to see him; in fact, the very last benefit that he took at the Park, June 27, 1832, announced as his farewell, after a service of nearly fifteen years, did not yield two-thirds of the expenses of the house, principally because he chose to appear as *Richard III*. Mr. Woodhull was the earliest New-York patron of Edwin Forrest, and first introduced him to our stage in the character of *Othello* on his benefit night at the Park, June 23, 1826, and gave him his support as *Iago*, a kindness that the great tragedian always gratefully remembered. Woodhull was for a few nights stage-manager for Barnes, at the Richmond Hill, in July, 1832, but the Asiatic cholera, that season made us its first dreaded visit, not only closed the doors of the theatre, but also (on the 31st of August) the earthly career of its unfortunate stage-manager, who, we think, had not reached the fortieth year of his age. He was a native of New-York, closely allied to the family whose name was then the most eminent among the soap and candle manufacturers of the City, and resided for many years in what was considered a very respectable house in Dominick-street.

Aaron Phillips, of Jewish origin, and a relative of Major Noah's was also of native birth—we had almost inadvertently written a native actor, but, in fact, he was very little of an actor, especially in the youthful parts he now appeared in, for which his figure (which Joe Cowell described as resembling a mammoth peg-top, with two pegs instead of one inserted for legs) totally unfitted him. He had first appeared in his native city, Philadelphia, in the character of *Young Norval*, and made his debut in New-York in the same part May 15, 1815. He was now beginning to attempt an older grade of characters, for which he was much better adapted, and ultimately became a very tolerable actor of old men at Chatham Garden, and at the Franklyn Theatre, in this City, where we last remember him about 1835 or 1836. He, too, went to his last home more than twenty-five years ago.

Mr. T. Bancker was another scion of a respectable New-York family, who had become fascinated with the stage and made his first appearance at the Park in 1813. He possessed talents for light and eccentric comedy, and was a favorite in fops and valets, a line in which he would have won distinction had his taste and personal habits permitted him to pursue it with steady attention; but he much preferred appearing as *Rolla* and *Romeo*, and in ranting rodomontade, while his irregularities prevented his making much progress on the road to fame. He died while still young, we believe in 1827.

James Anderson made a more decided mark. He had been connected with the Park for two or three years, and on Olliff's retirement became prompter, and although of Irish birth, does not seem to have been thought of for Irish characters until the first production of the celebrated burletta of "Tom and Jerry," March 3, 1823, when he was cast for *O'Boozle*, in which part he made a decided hit, which was followed up soon after by his appearance as *Terry O'Rourke*, in the farce of the "Irish Tutor," when first played at the Park on the 15th of the same month. His success probably caused him to value his services at a higher rate than the Park managers were willing to accord him, for he soon after transferred himself to Chatham Garden, where in 1827, he made a still more emphatic popular success as *Terence*, in Knowle's play of "Brian Boroihme." In this character he continued to receive great applause as long as he continued on the stage, and he was for many years one of the many idols of the east-side audiences. He was invaluable as a prompter, a position he also long filled in the Bowery and Chatham-street Theatres, and his skill, energy and experience were often the sole reliance of managers for keeping their stages in running order. He left the Park Theatre at too early a period in his career to be counted among its chief favorites, but he made a triumphant reappearance there Feb. 28, 1833, at the festival for the benefit of his old friend, William Dunlap, when he appeared as *Lieutenant O'Connor*, in the latter's farce of "Bonaparte in England." In early life he left the upholstery trade for the stage, which, after a long and arduous service, he left for a farm in Western New-York, which in turn he may have left for "another and a better world," but of this we are not informed. If still living, it must be at a very advanced age, and as sole survivor of the company which trod the boards at the period of which we are writing.

Its only other noticeable members were all native Americans; Dan Reed, a Philadelphian by birth, and a utility man by position, although a tragedian by aspiration; he had a difficulty in articulation which materially impaired his advancement; Frederick Wheatley, possessed of a good personal appearance, which permitted of his going on as the *King*, in "Hamlet," and as the different dukes in the various plays of Venetian history or romance, as well as helping him make a conspicuous figure of more trifling comic ones, like the *Crier*, in "'Twas I," or *Major Tactic*, in "Sprigs of Laurel;" Gilbert Nexsen, respectably connected in New-York, who commenced and continued acting at the Park—from September, 1816, to the close of the season in 1839. He seemed to understand his parts, but although many opportunities were afforded him, never could embody one to the satisfaction of an audience. It always was a relief to see him leave the stage. He was afterward Reader to the Common Council, and died, highly respected, at the age of sixty, Oct. 17, 1855.

Miss Brundage, as an actress, was noted only for her beauty, and as a woman, for being for a few weeks in the year 1820 the wife of the notorious McDonald Clarke, sometimes called the crazy poet, whose eccentricities at this time made him the talk of the town. We remember of his once parading Broadway, (which from the Battery to Chambers-street was then the fashionable promenade,) crowned with a wreath of white roses!

The first dramas represented in the new theatre, Saturday evening, Sept. 1, 1821, were "Wives As They Were, and Maids As They Are," and "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva." Barnes played *Lord Priory* and *Lavigne*; Kilner, *Sir William Dorillon*; Phillips, *Sir George Evelyn*; Simpson, *Bronzely* and *Fontaine*; Woodhull, *Norberry* and *Count de Moville*; Maywood, *Carwin*; Miss Johnson, *Lady Priory*; Mrs. Battersby, *Lady Mary Raffle* and the *Countess de Moville*; Mrs. Wheatley, *Bridget*, and Mrs. Barnes, *Miss Dorillon* and *Therese*—and charming features she made of both characters.

On the 10th of September a new play was given for the first time in the new house—Banim's once highly popular "Damon and Pythias." Maywood appeared to advantage as *Damon*, and was well supported by Simpson as *Pythias*. Pritchard was the *Dyonisius*; Woodhull, *Philistius*; Phillips, *Lucullus*; Wheatley, *Damocles*; Mrs. Buttersby, *Hermione*, and Mrs. Barnes, *Calanthe*.

And on the 25th, the first *débutant*—destined to be afterward so great a favorite on its boards—appeared in the person of the gallant and glorious Peter Richings—of whom, more anon.

### Ten Years Dead and Still Intact.

The St. Joseph Valley *Register*, South Bend, Ind., publishes the following:

"Mrs. Mary Owens, milliner of this city, having ornamented her lot in the cemetery, and had Messrs. Myers & Deal erect a beautiful monument thereon, concluded to remove to it the remains of her mother, Mrs. Anna Rees, who died after an illness of twenty-four hours, Aug. 7, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard a short distance this side of Lakeville in this county. Accordingly she engaged Mr. Deal and the Sexton, Mr. Peak, and in company with one or two members of the family, proceeded on Saturday last to the place of interment and had the grave opened. On attempting to raise the coffin, which was but slightly decayed, it was found to be very heavy, and additional help had to be secured to lift it above ground. Of course this unexpected revelation caused great surprise in the minds of all those present, who expected only to find at most a few undecayed parts of the skeleton; and the front part of the lid was removed so as to make a partial examination. To their great astonishment the face was round and full and almost as natural as when placed in the coffin ten years before. This fact and the great weight led the party to conclude that petrification had taken place, and the coffin was lifted into a spring wagon and carefully brought to the cemetery in this city and deposited in the new grave until a further and more satisfactory examination could be made. On Monday last the parties before mentioned, Dr. Ham, the editor of this paper, and one or two others, proceeded to the cemetery, raised the coffin and removed the entire lid, when, to their complete amazement, the whole body was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, and almost as natural in appearance as when first placed in the narrow house. The burial clothes retained their shape, the folded hands their position, and not the least visible diminution in size had taken place, while the weight had considerably increased. Not the least unpleasant odor could be detected, nor was there anything to cause a repulsive feeling, but on the contrary, the appearance was more like that of a quiet sleep, and such as to cause a thrill of pleasant satisfaction at the perfect state of preservation of one so dear to most of those present. The doctor made several incisions in as many parts of the body, and thus found that petrification had not taken place, but that the flesh had changed to *adipocere*—or fatty wax—a condition more wonderful than petrification, and a substance first discovered by Fourcroy in 1787. Mrs. Rees was a woman of fleshy habit, and of excellent health until the sickness which caused her death in a few hours, and which was induced by over-exertion. Her age at the time of her death was fifty-two years."

### Personal.

J. C. Hinick, Russian Consul at Havana; Senator Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama, and Major W. Ogle Key, of New Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. Sandrez Ysnaga, of Cuba, and Hon. John Vandewater, of Nevada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, N. P; Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago; Judge J. E. Jones, of Georgia, and C. McCartee, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. William Johnston M. P., Ireland, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, and Hon. D. F. Gedney, of Goshen, are at the Astor House. Prof. Weiss, of Vienna, is at the Prescott House. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Hon. C. A. Washburne, of California, and Hon. John J. Van Allen, of Watkins, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. W. Daniels, of Georgia; Col. W. McDowell, of New-Orleans, and Rev. H. T. Lee, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. L. G. Hill, of Savannah, and Col. C. E. L. Holmes, of Springfield, are at the St. Germain Hotel. Hon. H. J. Turner, of Wisconsin, is at the Irving House.

## NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

### The Great Military Picnic—The Autumn Manœuvres—The People and the Army—The Metropolitan Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

As soon as Parliament is up the Autumn manœuvres, which are now to take place yearly in imitation of those of Prussia, will engage attention. The Southern army will assemble at Blandford on the 17th of August, and the Northern at Pewsey on the 31st. They will take the field on the 3d of September, and the manœuvres will be continued until the 12th. The chief theatre of the operations will be Salisbury Plain, that great stretch of open grassland in the midst of which stands Stonehenge. The official "idea" of the campaign is that the invader, being engaged with his own main body in another part of the island, has lodged a small corps in Dorsetshire with a view of diverting attention from his more serious movements. To meet this advance, a reserve of English troops is moved from Aldershot to Salisbury Plains. The enemy halts at Blandford Racecourse, where he gets into open country, gathering up his long columns from the roads behind him. The defenders, on the other hand, halt near Marlborough to receive reinforcements, which are being hurried down from the North. When their numbers are made up to the requisite strength, they move across Salisbury Plain in fighting order. The enemy at the same time approaches from Blandford, chooses as strong a position as he can find, and there awaits attack. The two armies will then become regularly engaged. Each army will consist of twelve regiments of Cavalry, fourteen batteries of Artillery, and twenty-four battalions of Infantry. One of the chief objects to be kept in view in the manœuvres will be, it is understood, to practise the troops in the new conditions of attack due to the improved range and rapidity of modern weapons. No body of troops advancing in line and standing boldly upright, could live under the fire of modern rifles and advance; they would be simply massed for slaughter. It is evident that the line will have to be given up for a more loose and scattered formation, so that the van may rush forward in a swarm and then suddenly concentrate on a given point. The War Office seems to think that these manœuvres will also do good in another way, by bringing the army and the people of the country together. Except in certain garrison-towns, soldiers are rarely even seen in this country. Even in London, away from the quarters where their barracks stand, they are rarely met with. Curiously enough, though Englishmen are very proud of the army, and never fail to toast it with enthusiasm at all public dinners, there is a strong personal prejudice against those who compose it. When a young fellow joins the ranks, his family mourns over him as dead. The soldier is well clothed, well housed, well fed; he has a good education brought within his reach; he is smartened up both physically and mentally; has books, recreation-rooms, &c., at command; yet the country-yokel, in his ragged blouse, ignorant, boorish, ill-fed, and with no means of enjoyment except a booze on hard cider or doctored ale, is thought by his friends to have ruined himself by listening to the blandishments of the recruiting officer. The prejudice against the army has come out in a remarkable manner in the opposition to the new measure for the localization of regiments. It has been resolved to distribute the army more over the country, and to attach regiments permanently to different districts, so as to keep up a local *esprit de corps*. But from all parts objections are raised to this plan. The people admire the army in the abstract but not in the concrete, and would prefer to have it kept at a distance. Virtuous mothers are anxious to keep their daughters out of the way of the officers, and preserve their maids from the rank and file. The dons of Oxford are horrified at the idea of their model youths being corrupted by the establishment of a military depot in the towns; the officers, it is said, will ruin the University, and leaven it with immorality. It is answered that the officers shall be carefully chosen as married men of good character; but this is not enough. An angry controversy is now raging on the subject of military morality, and it is evidently the impression of a great many worthy people that, as Theresa said to the King, "Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur," and all soldiers are sappers of the worst kind. In point of fact, the army is, in point of morality, pretty much on a par with other classes of the population. Idle young men of fortune, with hot blood, high spirits, and more money than is good for them, are apt to play shameful pranks at times; but this is only an element in the army, and rich young civilians are at least as bad in that way as rich young officers. As for the common soldiers, the compulsory celibacy of the majority of them no doubt leads to sad results, but even here there is much exaggeration of the facts, and in other respects the men are better behaved than their fellows outside the ranks.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

Mr. Tom Taylor's new play, "Dead or Alive," which he has written for Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, will not add much to his reputation. It is founded on one of Balzac's short stories, and turns, like the great Tichborne case, on a question of disputed identity. *Count Henri de Maurienne*, an officer of Napoleon's Imperial Guard, is supposed to have perished in a charge at Austerlitz, and to have been buried on the field. His wife has married again, and died; and his daughter has just reached her majority, and come into possession of the family estates. While she is at the notary's receiving the title deeds and her mother's diamonds, an old man, in a ragged uniform, enters the office. He wants the notary's assistance in establishing his identity as the *Count de Maurienne*. His story is a melancholy one. He persists in believing that he is the *Count*, and is constantly being shut up in mad-houses as the victim of an insane delusion. He has just been released from Charenton, where he had been detained on this account, by pretending to be cured; but he cannot resist the temptation of consulting an attorney. The result of the consultation is that he is packed off to the mad-house once more. He recognizes his daughter, and suspects that she will recognize him. But he is much changed in appearance, and she was very young when she last saw him. The poor old man is about to poison himself in despair when the discovery of a portrait of himself and of a number of important documents lead to his identification. Mr. Bandmann finds scope in the character for his peculiar melodramatic style of acting, but the play as a whole is weak and tedious. Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Anthony Trollope have fallen out over a version of the latter's story, *Ralph the Heir*, that Mr. Reade prepared for the stage, under the name of "Shilly-Shally." Mr. Trollope, writing from Australia, complained that if the piece failed he would share the discredit; if it succeeded he would get none of the profits. Mr. Reade has written to say that this is a chimera.

"Before I ventured, under advice," he says, "to put Mr. Trollope's name to the drama, I had secured actors who could make his exquisite characters and dialogue safe, even though *I* strung the scenes together. His share of the receipts in town and country will be faithfully paid him; and I am amazed he could know me so little as to assume the contrary. My subsequent letters must have removed that droll notion from his mind, I think. I have only to add that henceforth his connection with the drama shall be purely commercial, and that I will submit to his wishes and rob him of all the credit due to him in theatres for those excellent characters and natural dialogues whose dramatic value his modesty has so undervalued."

Among other bits of dramatic gossip, I may mention that the Court of Chancery has decided that the nautical drama is extinct, and that Mr. T. P. Cook's bequest for its encouragement shall henceforth go to the Dramatic College; and that Astley's Theatre has this week been put up to auction and has failed to find a purchaser.

F. H. J.

### The Office of the Commissioners of Assessments.

The report current yesterday that the office of Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessments and Estimates had been abolished, turns out to be incorrect. The departure for Europe yesterday of Mr. G. H. Purser, the present Clerk, was in accordance with medical advice, that gentleman having for several months suffered from ill-health. In consequence of the Controller being unable to refund certain disbursements of the Department, Mr. Purser has found it necessary to temporarily discharge all his subordinates, with the exception of his chief clerk, who will attend to the duties of the office during his absence. Meanwhile Controller Green has under consideration the question of expenditure for the proposed improvements at the Boulevard and Kingsbridge road, which, probably for some time to come, will remain in *statu quo*.

## A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

### Patriotic and Intelligent View of the Situation.

Mr. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, known as one of the most extensively engaged and enterprising business men of the West, has written a letter, by way of general answer to numerous inquiries, from personal friends and others, as to his opinion of the present political situation, and of the two parties who divide the popular sentiment. He repudiates the idea that there can be more than two parties in the country. These are the Republican and Democratic Parties. "Liberal Republican" is an ephemeral distinction. The men of that class are composed of the following elements: (We restate his views with a slight change of verbiage.) Men who have failed to secure as high an appreciation of themselves as their own self-esteem has rated them at; men who have been turned out of office for cause; men whose claims upon the Government have not been satisfied; restless, uneasy people, who thought they had more to gain by a general disruption of parties and a new deal, than if they kept along in a straightforward, consistent course; all the untamed rebels at the South and their sympathizers North, who claim a sort of inherent right to govern; and all who are in favor of paying the rebel debt, contracted in a flagrant attempt to overthrow the Government and set up a new slave empire in the Cotton States, (which, of course, was to be replenished by the reopening of the African slave-trade;) all who would reimburse the value of their slaves to the slave-owners; and all who believe in free-trade, low wages, and the poverty of the masses.

These compose the elements of Liberal Republicanism, in Mr. Ward's estimate. He thinks they may poll a considerable vote.

On the other side are a large majority of the thoughtful, sensible portion of our fellow-citizens. The Republicans, with their grand history, embracing in the largest measure the talents and patriotism of the country, on one side, in opposition to that other organization, known as the Democratic, with its vicious ballot-box stuffing, thieving, slavery and treason loving antecedents and affinities clinging to its skirts. Every man who has ever belonged to that party and retains his manhood is glad of the present opportunity for severing his connection with it. Horace Greeley has become its pliant tool, and must obey its mandates.

Mr. Ward's estimate of the Confederate debt, to be palmed upon the country in the contingency of Democratic success, is $600,000,000, after allowing several millions for the expense of working the appropriation through Congress. Add $400,000,000 more for paying for the slaves, (and it is like to be twice that,) and we have $1,000,000,000 to add to the national indebtedness.

Elect Mr. Greeley, says Mr. Ward, and from the day such an event is announced the Confederate debt will have a value—to be an increasing one as long as the party are suffered to remain in power. Greeley, to be consistent, must encourage these payments.

Greeley is for immediate specie resumption. Specie payments, says Mr. Ward, can only be reached through the natural course of trade; an early attempt to force resumption would only end in a more disastrous suspension.

Greeley is vacillating, impracticable and unreliable. He is everything by turns, and nothing long. The last time Mr. Ward saw Gen. Grant he spoke with pride of the great increase of industries throughout the United States, of the universal and profitable employment of the people and of the substantial prosperity that prevailed.

Mr. Ward advises that Gen. Grant be still kept at the head of the Government, and that good men be elected to Congress. This done, we may expect four years more of our present unequaled prosperity.

Mr. Ward must be very well known at the *Tribune* office, and known, too, as a gentleman whose business interests, zeal for improvements and disinterestedness qualify him to speak understandingly upon the important question which now occupies the public mind—whether Gen. Grant or Horace Greeley has the best title to the affections and confidence of the American people.

## THE RED MEN.

### Departure of the Indian Chiefs—Scenes at the Grand Central Hotel.

As it had been announced in the TIMES yesterday morning that the Sioux Indians, who have been sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel for the past five days, would take their departure some time during the day by the Erie Railway, an immense concourse of people thronged the stairways and corridors of the hotel during the entire day, shaking hands with the Indians and making eager inquiries for the interpreter and Spotted Tail. In the afternoon a TIMES reporter visited the hotel and conversed with the chiefs through their interpreter, Mr. Charles E. Guerre, when they all expressed the most lively sense of gratitude toward their "Great Father," the President, for his kindness to them. Most of them were clad in shirts and yellow linen coats, many of them wearing the shirts with the bosom on their shoulders instead of in front, but all, without exception, wore one of the Grant campaign badges pinned conspicuously on the front part of his shirt or coat; even Mrs. Spotted Tail wore one attached to the amulet suspended at her neck, and on being asked what it was, replied, "Great Father—papoose," evidently intending to carry the picture to her child, and by displaying it imbue the young Indian with the same respect for the President that the chiefs of his tribe now entertain. Major Risley was quite indignant at the reports given in a morning paper of Spotted Tail and his warriors, and denounced the statements made in that paper as utterly false. Four of the braves amused themselves with cards, shuffling several packs together. While one of the chamber-maids stood looking on one of the braves examined her head with much curiosity, and at last induced her to dismantle it of its ornaments so that he might make a more thorough inspection. The water-fall went the rounds, and the timid maid had to submit her natural hair to a handling that was gentle, indeed, from the brawny hands of the braves, until a malicious youth suggested that perhaps they were contemplating the possibility of using the brown strands for scalp-locks, when she clasped her hands about her head and ran from the room. Mrs. Spotted Tail shone resplendently in the Dolly Varden made by her own hands, and the genial smile on her countenance betrayed entire satisfaction with her visit to the civilized cities of the East. At 5 o'clock the entire party proceeded to the supper-room, where Mr. W. S. Waterhouse, the Superintendent of the Grand Central Hotel, attended personally to their wants; a large number of visitors also followed to see if the untutored savage ate his food as other people do. They all handled their knives and forks with more grace and ease than could have been expected, and treated each other with far more civility than more refined people sometimes show their equals under like circumstances. When they had finished their supper they were anxious to depart at once, but Mr. Guerre restrained their impatience until 6½ o'clock, when amid an increasing crowd of men, women and children, the whole party were safely seated in the coaches, with the exception of Yellow Hair and Wicked Bear, who perched themselves on top of one of the coaches, Wicked Bear taking the reins and driving through the streets to Jersey City Ferry, to the delight of all the small boys, many of whom ran at the top of their speed in the vain effort to catch a good view of the passengers inside. At the ferry the same eager curiosity was manifested by the crowd, to shake hands with the chiefs, and in the cabin the crowd pressed around them so closely that they were obliged to go to the front of the boat to get air. Mr. Wm. A. Bates, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, accompanied the Indian agent to the depot and saw the party placed in a special car, which they insisted upon having attached to the rear of the train, and being desirous of pleasing them, Mr. Bates had their wishes complied with, telegraphing forward to the other agents to preserve the same order, as it was by contract. They will reach St. Louis Monday night, and remain at the Laclede Hotel ten days before proceeding to Omaha. The proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel express themselves highly pleased with the behavior of Spotted Tail and his companions.

## EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

### The "Dead" Season—The Approach of the Cholera—The Trouble With Hayti—Different Views of the Attitude of the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The "dead" season has come upon us with its accustomed concomitants, a profusion of Court news, Congresses and festive meetings of all sorts, and a crop of "canards" such as we can positively not remember. The circulation of false reports has become so habitual that one is inclined to doubt everything that is printed in a newspaper, and reject it as untrue. The season is doing its best to make itself killing as well as dead, partly by the oppressive heat, compelling even our martinet soldiers to deviate from their strict routine and spare the men by suspending drill in the day-time, and more seriously by the threatening approach of the cholera and other epidemics affecting man or beast.

THE APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA.

If newspaper reports may be credited, the grim fiend has already made its appearance in this city, and no slight commotion is raised by this unwelcome intelligence. No place this side of the Vistula, indeed, offers equally tempting opportunities to the Asiatic epidemic. Population has been increasing on an unparalleled scale, but owing to insufficient accommodation, mortality has increased as well, and in such appalling proportions as to raise Berlin—once among the healthiest places of Europe—to the very height of insalubrity, the death-rate being more than double what it is in London. In consequence, too, of the small number and inefficiency of the police and the prevalence of political agitation, it is chiefly the lower, dirtier and more disreputable classes that have been attracted to Berlin, sure magnets to any disease. The authorities are vainly attempting to put down the barrack camps springing up like mushrooms in all parts of the environs, affording insufficient shelter, inviting the cohabitation of unmanageable masses, and removing the inhabitants, practically, from all official control. In addition to these evils the pestiferous exhalations of the Spree have received a formidable ally by the neglect and deterioration of the canals in the Thiergarten, the park originally intended as a refuge for the fetor of the town to overpowered Berliners, but which has now become actually less bearable than the stinking city itself. The Berliners protest in biblical words, otherwise not overfamiliar to their lips, that the shame "smells to heaven." Russia has paid a heavy tribute to the cholera, but its worst time of visitation seems over. It is from that quarter, however, still that we apprehend contagion. Intelligence was received by the Imperial Chancellor, a few days ago, that a cholera patient had left St. Petersburg on board a steamer bound for Stettin, and the tidings having been telegraphed to that seaport, vigorous quarantine has been decreed for all vessels from Russia along the whole Pomeranian coast. The first case of cholera in Prussia occurred some days ago at Tusterburg, but it has remained isolated, nor even proved fatal. The three cases reported here today require confirmation. At the same time cattle disease is rampant in Russia, and has already approached our frontier, which has been closed against all importation of cattle.

NEWS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

The heat has proved well nigh fatal to a prominent political character in Hungary, the aged leader Deak, on whose life the internal peace of the kingdom may be said to depend; but it appears to agree marvelously well with the princely personages engaged in their various holiday tours. It is not very many weeks since Emperor William suffered from that disquieting attack of general debility, and yet he now leaves Ems, by his own testimony, *tout à fait bien portant*, as hale and healthful as ever man was. The Crown Prince is having a glorious time of it at Berchtesgaden. Ovation is following ovation. He has paid the Emperor of Austria a visit at Ischl, and received one of the heartiest monarch's welcomes on record, a promising augury for the Berlin interview, which is exhausting human ingenuity in conjectures and speculation.

THE TROUBLE WITH HAYTI.

The Haytian affair has been brought officially before us by the arrival of Capt. Batsch's dispatches. The greater interest attaches to the incident since we were, and possibly are still, threatened with a repetition of the event at Tunis. The firmness and determination, not to say highhandedness, with which Prussia pursues her foreign policy since the war, naturally finds many admirers among the nation, who are gratified to see their country, for the first time, bearing itself as a great Power outside its own borders. But there are pacific men who severely censure the new practice, the more since it is likely to create fresh enemies to the new Empire instead of true friends, which, despite her power, Germany needs, and this sentiment finds expression in a portion of the Press. The object of Government is probably less to deal highhandedly with small Powers than to acquire a certain prestige for its maritime flag, and to foster the partiality shown to the navy. Whatever may be M. von Stosch's official assurances, the national longing is not merely for a sufficient coast-guard, but for a powerful navy, and as soon as there is sufficient money it is the hope of the country that the navy shall in some measure come up to the standard of the army. It is on this account that every arrival of a German vessel into a new port, in which, as in Melbourne, it is fêted by the German colonists, is detailedly recorded; it is in anticipation of this end that such compliments as were recently paid by the chief of the Fiji Islands are jubilantly retailed to the country, and it is in promotion of this aim that something more is given the German navy to do than mere cruising and friendly visits to our new ally, Japan. Though the papers have been full of the Haytian affair, now the official account published in the *Reichsanzeiger* leaves us in doubt as to its real merits, *i. e.*, as to the legality of forcible interference, and on this gap the Progressist Press fastens its accusations. It, moreover, points out that, according to the official account, Capt. Batsch does not even appear to have had orders to act as he did. The *Vineta & Gazelle* must be manned with the best literary sailors that ever trod deck, for the number of letters addressed from partakers in the adventure to the German newspapers is astonishingly great. Some of them report conduct toward the Haytians that will not bear the scrutiny of strict justice, but such touches may have been added by a fertile imagination for the sake of interest. The threatened quarrel with Tunis relates to a debt of that country to the well-known Paris banking-house, Messrs. Erlanger. Up to 1870 the French Consul at Tunis afforded M. Erlanger the same protection that he gave to natives of France—M. Erlanger being a French subject. After that time the latter's German descent, however, went against him, and his cause was not diplomatically represented. His appeal to Prince Bismarck did not disappoint him. It is said that Prince Frederick Charles' recent visit to the Bey was undertaken partly on M. Erlanger's account. The promise then given has, however, not been redeemed, and the telegraph informed us a short time ago, that in consequence an ultimatum had been sent to Tunis peremptorily demanding immediate payment of the five million francs.

### Defaulting Contractors.

As provided by law in such cases, Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent notices to a number of contractors for street improvements and their sureties that their work is being unnecessarily delayed; that they are willfully violating the terms of their contracts in not completing the work within the specified time, and that, if not completed on the 31st of August next, they are notified and required to discontinue all work under their contracts, which will then be completed by the Department of Public Works at the expense of the delinquent contractors or their sureties.

The following are the names of the contractors and sureties so notified, and the work upon which they are engaged:

Contract for regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging New-avenue, east and west, (Mount Morris-square,) dated Sept. 1, 1866. James Kehoe, contractor; Luke O'Reilly and Lewis Brosi, sureties.

Contract for regulating, grading, &c., Forty-second-street from Second-avenue to East River, dated July 1865. Peter Voorhis, contractor; Wm. Voorhis and Jacob Voorhis, sureties.

Contract for regulating, grading, &c., Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue, dated May 19, 1857. John Kinsley, contractor; James Donnelly and John Peterkin, sureties.

Contract for regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, dated Sept. 17, 1867. H. A. McGrane, contractor; John McGrane and N. A. Childs, sureties.

Contract for regulating, grading, &c., Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Seventy-first street, dated June 25, 1863. Patrick Farley, contractor; Patrick Tracy and Michael Tracy, sureties.

## THE SEA-SIDE.

### On the Rhode Island Shore—Arrivals and Departures—Politics and Politicians—Flirting.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

Newport cannot indeed be rivaled, but for a charming sea-side resort commend us to this place. The hotels fronting the water are all filled with families from the middle of June to the first of September, and among them are very few of those doubtful gentry who swarm at Long Branch and Saratoga, and all the other noted resorts. The bathing beach is one of the safest on the coast, and people are not too fashionable to go into the water and to have a good time splashing and shouting. There are some charming drives and one of the best of walks along the fields which crown the bluffs which "tower o'er the sea," like the crags of which Halleck sung.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The links which bind us to an outside world are the stage-coach and the steam-boat. Narragansett is easily reached by taking the railroad to Kingston. The drive across the country occupies a little over an hour, and when the six horses dash around the corner, and the old "Concord" is seen lumbering along behind them, then all the piazzas are thronged. "Their's John," shouts John's wife, and "their's papa" comes in as a chorus. "Oh, Jennie, Mr. Brown *has* come" says one lady to another, while another shrieks out that "dearist Libbie" is waving her parasol. And then what hand-shakings and kissings and tossings! Enough to drive a bachelor and lonely correspondent crazy. These scenes occur chiefly on Friday and Saturday, and the first of the week is occupied, vice versa, by those partings which do not "wring the life-blood from young hearts," for the ladies recover by the time the stage is out of sight. We have also the little steam-boat Florence running over to Newport three times a day. Most of those who come from Boston prefer that route. It is not so agreeable for passengers from New-York as the steam-boats on the Fall River line reach Newport very early and the waiting is apt to irritate the nerves.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Nearly all the gentlemen here are Grant men, and the few followers of Greeley, sprinkled around, seem ashamed of their candidate, or speak of him with "bated breath." Last Monday or Tuesday, I forget which, the "old white hat," above the coat-of-many-turns, was seen passing the hotels, being driven down in Senator Sprague's carriage to the steam-boat landing. I stood on one of the piazzas and watched. One person in the crowd bowed, not the ghost of a cheer was heard, but Mr. Greeley had his hat off again and again. A friend crossed over to Newport with him. Beside looking at him with curiosity, not six persons spoke to him on the boat, and when Newport was reached the old man had a carriage in waiting and drove away. We read with amazement and amusement the *Herald's* account of the enthusiasm attending the "progress" of this candidate. Poor old man! it seems a pity that he should fall into the hands of the blusterers and liars whom he denounced so long. Even Senator Sprague did not deem it worth his while to ride down to the pier with "Old Chappaqua."

The TIMES is the popular paper at all the houses. The first night I came I went to the newspaper office and asked for a New-York "daily." "You can have the *Sun*, *Herald*, *Tribune* or *World*," said the boy. "Why not the TIMES?" asked I. "They are all gone, or else ordered," answered he. In fact, in the hotel where I am stopping I see nothing but the TIMES. This is not written for political effect, but is sober truth.

FLIRTING, &C.

I end up with a sad story of a flirt. She and her sister have been breaking the hearts of the young men for the past month. It was, "Miss Smith, may I be so happy," all the while. Last week a desperate lover asked one of the beauties to take a row with him. In a moment of foolishness she went and—that was the last seen of her. It is said the young man had a friend who had a yacht at Newport, and on that yacht the lady was carried away. Such is the story, but I will not vouch for it. Her sister has not displayed the least anxiety, so I rather think the young lady has only departed for fresh fields. I have heard of young ladies "carried away" by yachts before this. And that reminds me that the beautiful Wanderer has been showing her paces in and out of Newport Harbor for some days, and after to-morrow, it is said, the whole squadron will be found "over the bay." But as I know the TIMES will have a capital correspondent in the fleet, I need not trouble my head about that matter. So, good-bye, till occasion and material prompt another letter. Faithfully yours, ALUMNUS.

### Annual Report of the Newark Board of Trade.

The annual report of the Newark Board of Trade states that the present area of the city is 17½ square miles, or 11,200 acres; improved streets, 112 miles; population, 125,000; number of buildings erected in 1871, 1,200. The total banking capital is $7,097,000; deposits in savings banks, $18,685,090; life insurance assets, $24,041,000; insurance capital, $3,723,000. Of newspapers there are 13; clergymen, 87; lawyers, 93; churches, 90; physicians, 89; architects, 21. There are $34,407,000 invested in manufactures, which give employment to 29,147 hands. Their yearly wages amount to $15,767,000; their products to $72,879,000.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Biggest and best thing of the day. Square chance for $100,000 for $10. Second concert and distribution under the management of Ex-Gov. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, Sept. 28, 1872. For particulars, send for circular to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge New-York office, No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

LAUGHING GAS.—Drs. HASBROUCK and HOWLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 20,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton

originated and has given laughing gas for nine years at Cooper Institute, to 58,889 patients, without one accident.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

If you have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt-water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $80, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

## DIED.

COWAN.—At Englewood, N. J., 9th inst., JOHN F. COWAN.

Funeral at his late residence, Monday, at 10½ A. M. Trains leave by Northern Railroad, at 8 and 9 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-street.

HALSTEAD.—At her late residence, No. 170 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, JANE F. HALSTEAD, wife of David P. Halstead, aged 78 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 10 A. M., from St. Peter's Church, corner of Barclay and Church sts., New-York.

HART.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, MARIA H. HART, of Orange, N. J., widow of Joseph C. Hart, in the 72d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNET.—On Friday, Aug. 9, CHARLES H. BENNET, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Archibald and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Barnes Bennet, No. 88 Monroe-st., on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMMANN.—At his residence, at Fordham, Westchester County, OSWALD CAMMANN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 12, from St. James' Church, Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham Depot upon the arrival of the 2½ train (Harlem Railroad) from Grand Central Depot.

KIRK.—At West Morrisania, on Friday, Aug. 9, 1872, CATHERINE ELIZA KIRK, widow of William Kirk, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Girard-ave., near Juliet-st., West Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 1 P. M.

KROM.—On Saturday, July 20, E. RYLAND KROM, son of S. R. and M. Francisca Krom, aged 5 months.

The remains were taken to Ulster County, N. Y., for interment.

LANGFORD—Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, CLARA ROBBINS, only child of James H. and Clara M. Langford, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 121 Henry-st., Monday, Aug. 12, at 4 P. M.

STEVENSON.—At Coblentz, Germany, Aug. 10, 1872, JENNIE JESSOP STEVENSON, daughter of Henry J. and Jane C. Stevenson, of Brooklyn.

IRWIN.—On the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, beloved wife of William Irwin, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

KOSTER.—On the 9th inst., JOHN D. KOSTER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 20th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

NICHOLSON.—At Jericho, Long Island, on Friday, 9th inst., MIRIAM, eldest daughter of John and Miriam Nicholson, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 170 West 11th-st., today, (Sunday,) at 5 P. M.

PLUMMER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, 1872, of paralysis, SUSAN WHITE, wife of John L. Plummer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 142 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRICES REDUCED. Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed; information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. Orders filled.

MADAM GRAY MAY BE CONSULTED for all diseases of the skin, eruptions, discolorations, moles, freckles, &c.; and for diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature baldness. Hours, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Sole agent for DEFARGE'S celebrated French Cosmetics, No. 35 Lafayette-place, New-York.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,403 Broadway, near 42d-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, CANVAS BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES, BUNTING FLAGS AND PAINTED PORTRAITS, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1872, at Bleecker Buildings, at 8 o'clock. R. M. COLLARD, President. WM. D. GREEN, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton-st., near B'dway.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N.Y.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Divine services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER of 4th-av.—Regular monthly reception MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12. Humorous and other readings by Mr. EUGENE O. JEPSON. Music by Prof. MORA. Exhibition of paintings in the parlors. Members and friends are invited. Strangers from the City are cordially welcome on this and other evenings.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Prof. R. W. HUME will lecture at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY. Subject—*The Present the Age of Reason and the Rule of Science.* In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL will deliver a lecture. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity.* A picnic will be held at Elm Park Thursday, Aug. 15, 92d-st., near 8th-av.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Rev. WESLEY S. RAY, of Quebec, Canada, in the EVENING at 7½.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 11, Rev. CHAS. H. BRIGHAM will preach—MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION.—The chapel at Nos. 97 and 99 King-st., near Hudson, will be open for public religious services on SUNDAY, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Divine service has been resumed in this Church; service every SABBATH MORNING during August at 10½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. HENRY B. CHAPIN will preach next Sabbath.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Protestant Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY MORNING only, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway—Service at 10½ o'clock each SABBATH MORNING during this month; preaching by Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY. All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 56th-st., near Broadway.—Services on SUNDAY commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY, of Newark, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57TH-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and at 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Services: Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN LOVE, of Albany. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers and others, whose places of worship are closed, cordially invited to meet with us.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Please come and listen to the children in the afternoon.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Dr. STANTON will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

GRAND PROTESTANT RECEPTION to WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. P. Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. Orange and Protestant principles correctly expounded. Admission 25 cents.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, CHARLES COOK, Acting Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Children's prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7½. Mother's prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7½. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st., having been closed for cleaning, is open again. The Pastor, Rev. J. F. ELDER, having returned from his vacation, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Strangers and those whose houses of worship are closed are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching services every Sabbath in August; services on SABBATH, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL. Preaching at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st. and No. 275 West-st., at 3 P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, cor. of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. A. J. PARK will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. J. M. REID, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M.

REV. D. B. JUTTEN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will preach for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs. SUNDAYS, 11th and 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder J. G. SCHAFF at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Resurrection Body*; at 3 P. M., by Elder J. PHILLIP BISHOP, from Pennsylvania; subject—*The Nature and Destiny of Man.* All are cordially invited; seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3 P. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

SERVICES THIS EVENING, AUG. 11, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., conducted by the young men, commencing at 8 o'clock, to which all are cordially invited.

SERVICE OF SONG SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, Association Hall, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., (of Albany.)

## ITALY.

### The Hunt for Coolness—Italian Summer Resorts—The Town of Sienna—An Important Marriage—Monastic Establishments of the Capital—Italy's Political Economists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

In Italy, as well as in America, the cities are the points upon which the sun darts his fiercest rays, and cool nooks are sought among the mountains or by the sea. In Central Italy there are many places to which crowds from all parts of the peninsula come in Summer, and foreigners passing some time in Italy need not go beyond its limits to find a comfortable atmosphere while the dog-star dominates. Perugia, Sienna and San Marcello have a half Alpine elevation, and Monte Catini, Via Reggio, the Bagni di Lucca and Ardenza, near Leghorn, either for sea-bathing or for the mineral water cure, have attractions which give Tuscany in the Summer season a superiority over the rest of Italy. The Romans are making an effort to add to Civita Vecchia the conveniences necessary to make that place a favorite resort for a salt-water bath. Palo, a little further down the coast, is washed by waters in which other fish cool themselves, who jump out of the frying-pan of Rome. But this little City of Sienna, for a few who wish for cool, quiet and rest, is now, in the hot months, a place of resort. It is an easy run by rail of two or three hours from Florence, and a little colony of people from our country is now established here. Lately the branch road has been opened which puts Sienna in communication, within six or seven hours, with Rome. The town, with its new Tuscan pavement of broad, flat stones, is as clean as any New-England village, and large airy apartments in old palaces can be had at a moderate price. The position is nearly fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, which is distant less than fifty miles, and its breezes temper the atmosphere at night so as to make repose as agreeable as in early May in less elevated regions. To persons of active habits, Sienna would be voted a dull place, but to the studious mind enough is offered here of artistic and historic interest to fill out very pleasantly the few dull weeks of a vacation season. In this city of six and twenty thousand inhabitants, there are a dozen or twenty historic houses which, for size alone, would excite wonder in London or New-York. In any country which has known periods of advanced civilization during six or seven centuries, noble monuments must be left to mark its many happy and unhappy vicissitudes. Italy is a museum of antiquities, and this central part, the site of old Etrusca, has a liberal share. The inhabitants of this refined little city are living on historic reminiscences, and dwelling so much in memories of the past, they seem to have no thought for the present, and are as indifferent as Japanese of twenty years ago to all the world beyond the limits of their little heaven of Tuscany. Many of the women are very pretty, and have as much vanity as the inhabitants of large towns. Such a surprising number of fine bonnets are displayed that on first sight one gets the impression that half the shops of Florence and Paris have been robbed of their butterfly ornaments.

AN IMPORTANT MARRIAGE.

A marriage is, before long, to take place in this neighborhood, in the circle of high life, as it is sometimes phrased. No one knows how many natural children the King may be the father of; but two, at least, are acknowledged—a son and a daughter, born long before the morganatic marriage with "Rosina," now called the Countess Mirafiori, the King's oldest and most faithful flame. The daughter was married several years ago to the Marquis Spinola, of the ancient Genoese family of that name. The son has for several years been one of the most dashing of the young *elegantes* of Florence, driving his four-in-hand, and spending pretty freely the money allowed annually by the royal progenitor. This young man is about to "lead to the altar" a pretty lady whose fortune is made in a double sense. One or two generations back a Frenchman of intelligence and capital, by the name of Larderel, got the control of the borax works in the volcanic region, about twenty miles from Sienna, in the direction of Volterra, and by utilizing under the vats the hot vapor which comes from the ground, the use of wood, which was consumed in great quantities, to make the pots boil, was done away with, and a vast economy of expense obtained. A great part of the borax used in the industries of various countries comes from Tuscany, and the Larderels have at the present time a dozen establishments under their control, and a large fortune is the fruit of their enlightened enterprise. Various titles of nobility have been conferred by the Sovereign in recognition of the service rendered to the industry of this locality. The daughter of Count Larderel is now about to be married to the King's son. Victor Emmanuel has given two hundred thousand dollars to enable the young man to set up his establishment, and created for him the title of Prince Mirafiori. So much for love, borax, and matrimony. This history serves at least to show how intelligence and the happy accidents of life bring fortune and social distinction. More and more money in Italy, as everywhere else, is carrying away the prestige from ancient titles and family line. We have the example at Rome of such fortunes as those of the Prince Torlonia and the Duke Grazioli, made in this century by speculation, and no older than those of Cornelius Vanderbilt or Daniel Drew, carrying away the highest social honors by marrying into the oldest families in decay.

ROME'S MONASTERIES.

Some interesting facts have just been published respecting the monastic establishments of Rome. The whole number of convents or religious houses, within the city walls, is found to be 280. Of these, 122 are inhabited by men, or monks living upon incomes derived from property of their own, and twelve houses whose inmates are mendicants, or monks who get their living by begging. There are ninety-six houses inhabited by persons of the feminine gender, or nuns. The whole number of these, men and women, within the walls of Rome is 4,663, viz.: men, 2,377; women, 2,286. Of the monasteries, or men-houses, the Government succeeded in getting a report as to their income from 93, not less than 41 failing to make a return. Income, 1,818,000 francs. Of 96 female houses 49 only returned an income of 3,017,000 francs. Total income reported of convents within the walls of Rome, 2,320,000 francs. Eighty-eight refused to give the information desired on this head. In the province of Rome, outside the city, there are, besides those reported above, 255 convents, viz.: 182 for men and 73 for women. Of these, 187 live upon their own incomes, and 68 by begging. The number of monks in these houses is 1,934; nuns, 1,642; total, 3,576. These, added to those in the city, make 485 convents, 316 inhabited by monks, and 169 by nuns; number of the former, 4,311; of the latter, 3,928. The income of all these houses, so far as reported, 8,565,000 francs. These are the establishments, and such the annual income, upon which the Government, by the bill which is now nearly matured in the Cabinet, is about to put its hand. At the meeting of Parliament in November, if the promise is kept, action will be taken upon this measure before any minor schemes of legislation are brought forward. It is this prospect, so calamitous for the Papacy, which has excited the indignation of the Pope and his friends in all Europe. Hanging day is finally set, and we shall see if before execution the Pope carries out his threat of committing suicide by leaving Italy.

ITALY'S ECONOMISTS.

As you so well know, Sienna is the birthplace of Bandini, the writer upon the science of political economy. Within a century and a half Italy has produced a number of authors in this branch of civic wisdom, of whom, perhaps, Bandini is the most eminent. It is claimed that in his writings were first enunciated the principles which Adam Smith more fully worked out, and which are made the foundation of the English doctrine of free-trade. Indeed, the Italians declare that their Sallustio Bandini is the inventor of that system, as can be proved from his writings, and that the English have not given due credit to the author of the commercial principles upon which their present prosperity is based. A monument to Bandini has been designed, and on the pedestal are inscribed the facts which I have named. Italy, so far, has profited little by the practical application of the theories of commerce and trade which, it is claimed, her own men of genius have invented. Columbus discovered the New World, and Americus Vespucius gave to it his name, but Italy has not a foot of land, or a colony governed by her own laws, in all the wide extent of the Western Continent.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Some statistics have been printed here lately which show that Italians are beginning to profit by the advantages which the United States offer to European immigrants, and which the people of the Saxon race have before this almost exclusively enjoyed. Attention is now directed to North America, as well as to the distant provinces of the South, to which Italians have been accustomed to go. ANGELICO.

## MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following changes have been officially announced as having recently taken place in the National Guard: F. M. Butler, Assistant in the Department of the Inspector-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; George Hamann, Second Lieutenant, Battery K, Artillery, First Division, vice G. Hillabrand, resigned; Patrick F. McShane, First Lieutenant, First Infantry, vice William Macley, resigned; Charles Lamb, Captain, Fifth Infantry, vice H. Hamann, resigned; Charles Habermehl, First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, vice Charles Lamb, promoted; Charles L. Vata, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, vice Charles Reichel, promoted; Rufus F. Zogbaum, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, vice J. Merritt, resigned; Fred. J. Karcher, Adjutant, Thirty-second Infantry; Adolph Orth, Assistant-Surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, vice H. Loewenstein, promoted; Peter Heh, Captain, Fifty-fifth Infantry, vice E. B. Newmaster, deceased; Clements Scheuck, First Lieutenant, Fifty-fifth Infantry, vice J. Gutweiler, commission vacated; Frederick Fleischbein, First Lieutenant, Fifty-fifth Infantry, vice Emil Knecht, dismissed; Peter Hemmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninety-sixth Infantry, vice A. Stauf, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted during the same period:

Geo. R. Schieffelin, Major and Judge-Advocate, First Brigade; E. M. Le Moyne, Captain, Battery G, First Division; Sidney W. Cooper, Colonel, First Infantry; E. F. Hopke, Jr., Adjutant, Fifth Infantry; Isaac Simon, Second Lieutenant; Lepold Bloom, Captain, and Chas. M. Schieffelin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Infantry; R. B. Cable, Captain, Ninth Infantry; F. W. Klemt, First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry; Geo. B. Ward, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Stephenson, Captain, and Robert P. Lyon, Captain, Twenty-third Infantry; Thomas Young, First-Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry.

Supervisor Matthias J. Petry was, on Monday evening, elected Major of the Thirty-second Infantry, National Guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederick J. Karcher. Maj. Petry was formerly Captain of Company D, and senior line officer.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G., recently elected a Major to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Doran. The candidates were Gen. McIvor and Capt. Brennan of Company A. The choice fell on Gen. McIvor, who appears to be a general favorite.

The Seventh Infantry, N. G., intend to commence target practice, first giving the men a thorough instruction in aiming, so as to prevent accidents when the time of firing takes place. There can be but little doubt of the success of "the Seventh" in acquiring a thorough proficiency in target practice in a very short time, as it is understood that the members intend to devote a large portion of the Winter in obtaining a good practical knowledge.

There was a large attendance of prominent military men belonging to the National Guard at the tenth meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association, held during the past week. A communication was received from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, signifying his intention of adopting in the National Guard the rifle-practice manual, when completed, and intimating the proposed plan of fixing prizes for competition. The Ontario Rifle Association also sent an important communication.

Lieut.-Col. Scoble, Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, has been created a member of the National Rifle Association of the United States, and Capt. Wingate, Secretary of the latter Association, has received a ticket of membership in the Ontario Rifle Association. This exchange of membership will cement the good feelings already existing between these bodies.

The Twenty-second Infantry will proceed on Tuesday next, in fatigue uniform, knapsacks and overcoats, to Clifton, N. J., for additional rifle practice, carrying with them one day's rations.

It is expected that 550 uniformed members of the Second Regiment, Connecticut N. G., will visit this City on Thursday, Sept. 16. Accompanying the regiment will be a number of invited guests, among whom will be Gov. Jewell and staff; Gen. Crawford and staff, commanding Connecticut Brigade; Mayors of New-Haven, Middletown, Meriden, and Waterbury; Gen. Terry, U. S. A.; Gen. Kellogg, M. C.; Ex-Colonels of regiments, civic officers of New-Haven, &c. The excursion will start from New-Haven at 10¾ A. M., arriving in New-York about 3½ P. M.; will probably stay in New-York that night and all of the next day, leaving for home at 11 o'clock Friday night.

Frederick Fiessler and Francis Muller have been elected First and Second Lieutenants of Company C, Twenty-eighth Infantry, N. G.

It is reported that Capts. Blaney and Pryor, of the Ninth Infantry, N. G., are about to resign their commands.

Company H, Sixth Infantry, N. G., Capt. M. Zenn, held a festival at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday last, and a good time was had generally.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Wm. G. Wheelwright, of "the Seventh," has been tendered the Captaincy of Company F, Fifty-fifth Infantry, N. G. It is, however, feared that he will not be able to accept the position.

Ex-Capt. Albert Marrer has been re-elected Captain of Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry, N. G., in the place of Charles Preiss, who has failed to qualify.

An encampment of Company H, First Infantry, N. G., is expected to take place at Whitestone, Long Island, during the present month.

The camps of the Canadian militia have been broken up. The men were generally young and healthy, and appeared likely to make good soldiers after having been a little better drilled. Discipline, however, seemed to be rather lax, and a general looseness was apparent in the attire of the men. The officers were also thoughtless of the comfort of the men, as they sometimes compelled them to march in overcoats under a broiling sun. The strength of the volunteers or active militia is 43,174 officers and men, "horse, foot and artillery." A general feeling of dissatisfaction has lately arisen among the men, owing to the action of their employers, who, instead of encouraging them to volunteer, stop their pay while on duty.

Adjt. W. E. Clarke has been elected Major of the United Train Artillery of Providence. The command went on an excursion to Rocky Point on Friday at the invitation of the American Band of Providence. With Col. Allen in command, of course they had a good time.

The Boston *Times* gives the following respecting the Massachusetts National Guard: "The First and Ninth Regiments are enjoying remarkably fine weather during their sojourn on the tented fields at Hull and Weymouth, where the regiments are respectively located. At the camp of the First Regiment on Wednesday, the regular routine duty was performed in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the regiment was visited by Gen. I. S. Burrill, accompanied by Major Solomon A. Bolster, Brigade Inspector, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Jones, Division Inspector-General on Gen. Butler's Staff. At 3 o'clock an inspection of the troops took place, by Gen. Burrill, and a dress parade at 5 o'clock. At the camp of the Ninth Regiment in the forenoon, the regular battalion drill was omitted, and in its place a review and inspection by Brig.-Gen. Burrill and staff was substituted, the latter officials expressing their satisfaction at the result, and complimenting Col. Finan on the condition of the regiment. In the afternoon, Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham and staff were present, and witnessed the battalion-drill and dress-parade. The First Battalion of Infantry, Major Douglass Frazar, will encamp at Atlantic, in Quincy, on the estate of Lemuel Billings, near the Quincy farm, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of August. The encampment will be known as Camp Wilson, in honor of Gen. Henry Wilson. The companies will parade in heavy marching order. Lieut. W. S. Frost, Company A, is detailed Provost-Marshal upon the staff of the battalion commander during the encampment."

### The Missing Court Records in the Barnard Case Turn Up.

It will be remembered that Richard C. Beamish, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Chambers, when examined on the Barnard trial, testified that he had never seen the records of his Court which were used before the Judiciary Committee, since their production before that Committee. Yesterday Mr. Beamish, on whom some reflections were cast because of the nonproduction of the records, received the following note from the office of Dukes, Durnin & Spotts, No. 27 Chambers-street:

*Richard C. Beamish:*

DEAR SIR: S. B. Chaffee, clerk at Fifth-avenue Hotel, requested me this A. M. to inform you that there were some books, &c., at the hotel office, left there by Mr. Prince, of the Judiciary Committee, and he would like to know what disposition should be made of them. Yours truly, A. T. SPOTTS.

### Authority of the Dock Commissioners.

Application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Judge Barrett, on behalf of the owners of the oyster barges on the North River, for an order to show cause why the Dock Commissioners should not be restrained from taking possession of the space occupied by the barges. Judge Barrett refused the order, holding that the removal of the barges was a question of expediency, of which the Commissioners of Docks are the sole judges.

## THE ORLEANS.

### Funeral of the Duc De Guise.

*Dreux (July 27) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Henri d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, had seven children. Three Princesses died in early youth, a first Duc de Guise died in France before the Revolution of 1848, at the age of seven years; one, a Prince de Conti, died in England; a Prince de Condé, died in Australia. Of all his children there remained to him but one son, who had attained his eighteenth year—mild, affable, industrious, pleasant always and with all, the heir of a royal name, and of a fortune worthy of such a name, having in his veins blood which was naturally at the service of France, and connected with the throne of this country as much by the memories of the past as by the hopes of time to come—François, Duc de Guise—he who an hour since was laid in the Chapel of the Château de Dreux. With the Duc de Guise the Duc d'Aumale loses the main interest which bound him to life, the object of his efforts, perhaps the secret motive, if not of his actions, at least of his thoughts.

The Duc de Guise has been snatched from among us suddenly by an attack of scarlet fever, the danger of which had not been foreseen.

Already somewhat fatigued by his continued studies, he went to bathe, a few days ago, and upon leaving the bath experienced a certain indisposition. The medical men who were called in having declared that there was no cause for uneasiness, the Duc d'Aumale set out for Aix-les-Bains. Scarcely had he arrived there when he was summoned by telegraph back to Paris, where he arrived only in time to receive the last breath of his son, who died during the night of the 24th-25th ult.

The whole princely family dispersed to the four corners of France was immediately informed of the sad event, and this morning, at 5 o'clock, the first carriage of the special train which conveyed the coffin brought to Dreux the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc de Montpensier, the Duc d'Alençon and Prince Czartorisky, as well as the Comtesse de Paris, the Duchesse d'Alençon, the Princesse Blanche de Nemours and the Princesse de Salerne.

At 5 o'clock in the morning more than 300 persons, among whom were the Duc Decazes, M. Lambert St. Croix, M. Cornelis de Witt, Gen. de Chambaud-Latour, MM. Paul de Rémusat, d'Haussonville, de Mornay, de Montesquiou, de Broglie, and many others, assembled at the St. Lazaire station, where the special train for Dreux was in waiting.

A few minutes after 5 the train started, and only stopped at the station at Versailles, where about 100 persons—Deputies, officers and others—joined those who had come from Paris. The train immediately resumed its journey, and proceeded at full speed to Dreux. From time to time along the line of railway we came upon groups of peasants assembled. The men raised their caps, the women silently made the sign of the cross, and all watched with eager curiosity a train which appeared at that unusual hour with a funeral-car at its head. Were these country people aware that it was almost the entire surviving family of their old King, Louis Philippe, who were traveling in the rear of that funeral-car, which bore the body of his grandson? And did the Prince de Joinville, who accompanied those remains, recall that young and dashing naval officer, who, thirty-two years ago, brought back in the Belle Poule the ashes of him whose nephew was to seize upon the throne of Louis Philippe?

By the side of the Prince de Joinville was the old Princesse de Salerne, who appeared to have been weeping during the whole of the journey. A daughter of Marie Thérèse, a sister of Marie Louise, a niece of Marie Antoinette, having endured exile with the Duchesse d'Aumale, her daughter, she had just returned to France at the instance of the Duc de Guise, the only surviving being who attached her affections to earth, and suddenly, without any previous warning, she is called upon to witness the destruction of her last earthly hope.

Those whom this melancholy ceremony had attracted to Dreux could not fail to remark the pale, worn, sorrow-stricken countenance of the Duc d'Aumale. The unhappy father was bowed down; his face, bent toward the ground, was seamed with the lines of grief, and the agonized expression of his eyes showed that he had no tears left to bewail his loss.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the painful scene on the arrival of the funeral train at Dreux. The Princes and Princesses of the Orleans family gathered in a half circle round the Duc d'Aumale, wept silently while the coffin was being removed from the railway carriage. Some hundreds of spectators who had come from Paris, all in mourning, remained immovable, respecting their deep sorrow. Outside the station an enormous crowd collected noiselessly, carefully leaving a clear space for the passage of the funeral party and the great funeral-car, drawn by four white horses, whose drapery bore the emblems of the Orleans family and whose waving plumes overtopped the throng assembled along the gradually rising road that leads to the chateau, as it slowly traversed the streets of the town.

There are few more charming places than Dreux. Embosomed in verdure, bathed yesterday morning in the glowing rays of a glorious sun, it lies beneath the grassy slopes, upon the summit of which is placed the mortuary chapel of the House of Orleans, whose dome crowns the hill. The melancholy procession ascended this hill, its numbers increasing as it advanced, preceded by the chanting of priests and accompanied by the sympathetic murmurs of the spectators. The impression produced was really affecting when the procession arrived at the summit of the hill, when the church bells were tolling ruefully, when the sombre procession made its slow way up the slope, and when the silver-nailed coffin, which contained the Prince's body, was being conveyed into the interior of the chapel. From the roofs of some neighboring houses were displayed tri-colored flags, half-mast high, in token of mourning, and the small town signified its sympathy by absolute silence.

The chapel, which had been converted into a *chapelle ardente*, was soon filled to its utmost limits. The princes and princesses reverently kneeling and shedding silent tears of grief; and after the funeral ceremony those present passed one by one before the coffin to pay their last token of respect to the mortal remains it contained, and then ranged themselves on either side to allow the coffin to be lowered into the vault, whither only the members of the family followed. That was the most affecting moment. The coffin was lowered into the vault; the old Princesse de Salerno and the Duc de Montpensier went forward as though broken down by sorrow; the Princes and Princesses followed. Then from the depths of the vault we heard again those chants more funereal than before. From time to time sounds arose which told that the coffin was being placed upon the bier, and was being removed to the place which it is destined to occupy. At that moment the grief of the Duc d'Aumale became overpowering, and it was with difficulty that he could be induced to quit the sombre scene where twenty-four last resting places await the future occupants.

Already the Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans, a young Duke, and another child lie there, but all have not yet arrived whose places are marked out, and who it is intended shall repose there. The old King and Queen cannot yet occupy the great central tomb which is destined for them. Vacant also are the tombs prepared for the Duchesses de Nemours, d'Aumale and de Montpensier; and the spaces provided for the Prince de Condé and his brother, the Prince de Conti; these at present all rest in hospitable England; they have not yet quitted the shades of Twickenham. The laws of exile seem not yet to have been abrogated in favor of the dead.

### The International Prison Congress.

During the meeting of this Congress, an interesting ceremony took place to which it is desirable to give permanent record. On the opening of the session Dr. Wines said:

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON: I have a pleasing duty to perform this morning. I am charged with offering to this Congress, on the part of the National Prison Association of the United States, the *Code of Reform and Prison Discipline* by our great American jurist, Edward Livingston. The Association caused this code, with the introductory report to the same, to be reprinted expressly in view of the labors of the Congress. It has, however, undertaken the publication of the whole system of penal law, prepared by the same author for the State of Louisiana and the United States, which will be issued, in two volumes octavo, during the ensuing Autumn. The Chief Justice of the United States, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, has kindly prepared an introduction to the whole work, which is also prefixed to the present smaller publication. An edition of Livingston's great work has recently been published in French, under the auspices of the Institute of France, and will be immediately offered to this Congress through M. Vergé, a member of the Institute, who has so worthily represented the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in this body. It is a remarkable as well as pleasing circumstance, that there should meet on this floor, and be offered to the acceptance of this Congress, French and American editions of a work which, though published a full half-century ago, anticipated most of the great reforms in penitentiary treatment, which the world is still slowly and laboriously engaged in working out. Mr. President, in presenting to the Congress this American publication in advance of the larger, which is soon to follow, I also offer the French edition of Livingston, in two volumes, for M. Vergé, whose duties called him to Paris this morning, but who has left a letter addressed to this body, which will be read in French, and translated into English by Musurus Bey, delegate to the Congress from the Sublime Porte.

The letter was then read, and is as follows:

LONDON, July 12, 1872.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to ask you to offer to the International Congress on Prison Reform a copy of the French edition of the great work of Livingston, one of the most eminent men of the United States of America, and among the most zealous pioneers in the reform of the penal and penitentiary system. This edition is preceded by a biographical sketch of Mr. Livingston, by M. Mignet, and by a critical essay by M. Charles Lucas, a member of the Institute of France, the friend and successor of Livingston in his labors in behalf of penitentiary reform, undertaken half a century ago. Livingston was a member of the Institute of France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.) He has found in the Old World, as well as the New, admirers and followers. Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments.

CHARLES VERGÉ, Member of the Institute.

His Grace Archbishop Manning had intended to offer some remarks on the work thus presented to the Congress, but forbore to do so for lack of time. He subsequently addressed a letter to Dr. Wines, in which he embodied the substance of what he would have said it there had been opportunity. The letter is as follows:

NO. 8 YORK-PLACE, July 21.

MY DEAR SIR: Our thanks are due to you in chief for the International Prison Congress, which has resulted not only in much valuable information, but in the establishment of a permanent union of correspondence in respect to the statistics and discipline of prisons. But for the initiative taken by you and by the Government of the United States, I do not think this would have been attained. We have also to thank you for Mr. Livingston's valuable work on reform and prison discipline. I am sorry that it did not arrive earlier in our proceedings. Mr. Livingston was before his time. He has anticipated the substance of our late discussions on the separate system. In his words, "Imprisonment with seclusion and labor will diminish offenses; imprisonment without seclusion will increase them." I was not aware that this had been tried and proved so long ago as 1791 in the United States. His book is worthy of his high name as a just and good man. I am sorry that I had not the opportunity of expressing what I think is due to Mr. Livingston as a forerunner in the recent amelioration of our prison discipline, which is day by day becoming vital to the welfare and even to the safety of the civil society of the world. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully, ✠HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster.

Rev. Dr. WINES.

## THE FRENCH LOAN.

### Success of the New Emprunt.

*From the London Times, July 30.*

The subscription to the new French Loan has closed, and it has been successful beyond expectation, if not beyond precedent. It was believed at the close of business in the city yesterday that the Loan had been covered ten times over—that is to say, that subscriptions had been tendered for a capital of £1,300,000,000 sterling, involving deposits amounting to £174,000,000. There is some looseness in these figures, which can at the best be only conjectural; but it is certain that the whole loan has been subscribed over and over again, and that the securities and money deposited against applications for allotment do not differ much in their total sum from the whole capital required to be raised. The deposits may exceed this capital, as was reported yesterday after business hours on 'Change; they cannot fall very far short of it. The sums subscribed for on Sunday—before, therefore, the subscription was opened in Germany and in England—amounted to four milliards; and as this became known yesterday it encouraged speculators to tender for larger and still larger sums. The premium on scrip, which does not yet exist, rose from 1½ to 2¼ to 2⅜, and the disposition to subscribe increased as the premium rose, especially when it was found that there was no stringency in the money market arising from the appropriation of so large a sum as deposits. The result will be regarded with the highest satisfaction at Versailles, though, in fact, an excessive competition for allotments is a condemnation of the terms of issue. It shows that the Government has offered more favorable terms for the investors, and therefore more onerous terms for the tax-payers, than were necessary. Under the second Empire this was done as a matter of policy. It was always the aim of Napoleon III. to associate the small capitalists of the nation with his *régime*, and for this purpose he established the system of national subscriptions on terms which would be sure to command a premium for investors, and annexed to his proposals the conditions that subscribers of the smallest allotments should not be liable to reduction in case more was asked for by the public than was wanted. M. Thiers has retained the leading characteristics of the Imperial loans, and will doubtless reap the advantage of the policy; though it must not be accepted as a maxim in France that all loans are safe, provided the total burden of the national debt does not overstrain the resources of the tax-payers.

### Popular Enthusiasm.

*From the London Daily Telegraph Correspondence.*

One of the strangest and most striking among the scenes that were to be witnessed yesterday evening at the many points throughout Paris where the eager and animated groups of would-be investors gathered was the spectacle afforded by the motley crowd, composed of people of all ranks and classes, which had collected around the Palais de l'Industrie. This edifice, which may be called the head-quarters of the subscription, had been surrounded with a temporary but tasteful verandah, to afford a protection against the scorching heat of the sun; it was adorned with festoons of tri-colored flags, arranged in a most artistic fashion. To this point, as the night advanced, came swarming up hundreds and thousands of Parisians, including a very large proportion of the industrial classes. Gradually the invading host spread itself over the whole extent of the Champs Elysées, taking possession of all the chairs, tables, benches and booths; until, about midnight, the Gardens had assumed the appearance of a vast and disorderly camp. Men, women and children, paying no heed to the dampness of the ground and the dripping from the rain-laden branches of the trees, were lying huddled together in groups, in the most varied and often fantastic attitudes, whiling away the time till morning by laughing, chattering, chaffing, eating and sleeping. A strong posse of sergents de ville had been specially detailed to maintain order at this chief rallying place of the investing masses, but so much good nature and good order prevailed among the crowds, that the services of the myrmidons of authority had scarcely, if at all, to be called into requisition. The personal composition of this crowd was, to English eyes, not a little remarkable, and such as, by no stretch of imagination, could be pictured in London. It was made up of old men, young men and mere boys; of decrepit old women, of young *ouvrières*, and girls of the most tender age. In general they were more respectably dressed than is usual with their class in Paris, and not many blouses mingled with the mass. A single glance was sufficient to show that almost without exception they belonged to the thoroughly industrious and saving part of the community; yet here in the not very comfortable though picturesque crowd, as afterward in the *queue* that stood for hours outside the doors, they were content to wait hour after hour not less thickly packed—but vastly more patient and good humored—than the assemblage round Old Drury at the great Christmas celebration. The military and police were, without the slightest exercise of harshness, exceedingly strict in their supervision. The fixed bayonets of the Line glittered at frequent intervals along the barriers; and any rudeness or attempt to gain an unfair advantage in point of place was promptly punished by the summary removal of the offender.

Until twilight yesterday the immediate approaches to the Palace—access to which was coveted by so many anxious and pecunious thousands—was guarded by a battalion of Line Infantry, which mercifully prevented anybody from putting himself or any of his rivals in the work of paying out the Germans, to the torture of standing *en queue* for more than a dozen hours on end. The heavy thunder-showers that broke upon the city just about 10 o'clock did not a little to thin the ranks of those who had come early in the hope of first reaching the cashiers' tables; but when the hour of midnight passed the gathering had gained more than its original dimensions, and about 3 o'clock A. M., the rumor spreading that the cordon of military had fallen back from their position near the doors, a very short time sufficed to create a frantic rush toward them. For a minute or two there was a tremendous crush, and a roar of voices, which recalling some of the recent tumultuous scenes in Paris, broke with strange discordance on the stillness of the morning air, already tinged with the first tints of dawn; but the sergents de ville speedily threw the docile crowd of Parisians into an orderly form—that of a seemingly endless tail, some four or five persons deep, the component parts of which gradually settled down into tranquil waiting for five or six hours more. At last, at 8 o'clock, the doors were opened, and the weary crowd began to march into the bureau and empty their pockets in the competition for State Bonds. As rapidly as the cashiers could transact their business, the officers who kept the doors permitted other candidates for investment to pass in; while a double line of soldiers and sergents de ville kept at a respectful distance such persons as had no intent to join the *queue*, or no means enabling them to do so. Only relatives and friends bearing refreshment to those who had been waiting at the doors so long were allowed to pass within the barriers along with a few *marchands de coco*, whose uncostly ministrations seemed to be gratefully appreciated by the humbler intending speculators.

At the front of the Palais similar precautions had been taken to those observed where the smaller subscribers were admitted, the entrance for those fortunate enough to be able to take up a larger amount of stock than 8,000 francs being at the South-west Pavilion. Even at this comparatively select approach, a *queue* had at one time formed; but at 10 o'clock this morning, when I visited the place, the guards on duty were without employment, and the cashiers inside had leisure enough in the intervals of customers. Every one whom I encountered about the Palais, however, was loud and unanimous in declaring himself or herself proud of the manner in which the country had come forward in this hour of need to respond to the call of the Government, and confident that, with such a power to make great efforts, France would soon occupy once more her former position among European nations.

### Rose McCabe, the Alleged Lunatic.

In the case of Rose McCabe, already mentioned in the TIMES as having been improperly detained in the Bloomingdale Asylum, and subsequently removed to the public asylum on Blackwell's Island, a second writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Barrett, yesterday. The present writ is directed to the Commissioners of Charity, and Dr. Parsons, the surgeon in charge, and is made returnable on Tuesday morning next in Supreme Court, Chambers.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $130,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new | 115⅜ | $1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 112⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 | 115⅞ | 10,000 do...s3. | 109⅛ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 West. Union | 72 | 200 Tol. and Wabash | 75¾ |
| 200 do | 71⅞ | 100 Lake Shore | 89⅝ |
| 100 do | 71⅞ | 11 do | 89⅝ |
| 100 do | 71¾ | 600 do...s3. | 89⅝ |
| 400 do...s3. | 71⅞ | 1000 do | 89⅝ |
| 100 do...s3. | 71⅞ | 100 North-Western.c. | 73⅜ |
| 100 do...c. | 71⅞ | 400 do | 73⅜ |
| 300 do | 71⅞ | 200 do | 73⅜ |
| 1000 do | 71⅞ | 500 do | 73⅜ |
| 1300 do | 71⅞ | 300 do...b3. | 73⅜ |
| 100 do...b3. | 71⅞ | 500 do | 73⅜ |
| 900 N. Y. C. & Hudson | 96⅜ | 200 C. C. & I. C...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 100 do...s3. | 96⅛ | 100 do | 34⅛ |
| 500 do | 96⅛ | 700 do | 34⅛ |
| 200 Erie Railway | 48 | 100 do...b3. | 34⅛ |
| 600 do | 47⅞ | 600 Ohio and Miss | 43⅛ |
| 400 do | 47⅞ | 300 do...s3. | 43⅛ |
| 800 do | 47⅞ | 100 do | 43 |
| 700 do | 47⅞ | 100 do | 43⅛ |
| 100 do...b3. | 47⅞ | 100 do | 43 |
| 100 do | 47⅞ | 100 do | 43 |
| 600 do | 47⅞ | 500 do | 43⅛ |
| 100 Rock Island | 110⅜ | 600 do | 43⅛ |
| 800 do | 110⅜ | 600 Pacific Mail | 73⅜ |
| 100 do...b3. | 110⅜ | 100 do | 73⅜ |
| 100 Union Pacific | 34⅛ | 100 do...c. | 73⅜ |
| 600 do...c. | 34⅛ | 10,000 do...b10. | 73⅜ |
| 100 do...s3. | 34⅛ | 100 do | 73⅜ |
| 900 do | 34⅛ | 100 do...c. | 73⅜ |
| 500 do | 34⅛ | 200 do...c. | 73⅜ |

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 S. Car. 6s new, Jan. & July | 28½ | 100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. | 96⅛ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, old | 74½ | 100 do...b3. | 96⅛ |
| 1,000 N. Car. 6s, o.d. | 35 | 12 do | 96⅛ |
| 1,000 N. Car. F. A., '68 | 25 | 500 do | 96⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, reg. | 107⅜ | 300 do | 96⅛ |
| 1,000 Erie 4th M. | 95⅜ | 500 C. & N. W...b.c.b3. | 73⅜ |
| 1,000 Hud. R. 2d, S.F. | 105⅛ | 300 do | 73⅜ |
| 1,000 Buff. & Erie, n. | 97⅛ | 100 do...c. | 73⅜ |
| 4,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. | 102 | 200 do | 73⅜ |
| 5,000 Union Pac. 1st | 88⅜ | 100 do...c. | 73⅜ |
| 3,000 do | 88⅜ | 100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. | 91⅛ |
| 1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G. | 81 | 100 do...bet. call. | 91⅛ |
| 5,000 U. Pac 10s, Inc. | 86⅜ | 200 Erie R...b. c...s3. | 47⅞ |
| 2,000 do | 86⅛ | 200 do | 47⅞ |
| 20,000 P., Ft W. & C. 2d. | 100 | 300 do...b3. | 47⅞ |
| 2,000 Gal., H. & H. 1st. | 82⅛ | 300 do | 47⅞ |
| 2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. | 97 | 100 do | 47⅞ |
| 2,000 Ohio & Miss. C. | 95⅛ | 1500 do | 47⅞ |
| 2,000 M. & St. P. L. div. | 88 | 200 do | 47⅞ |
| 10 Metropolitan B'k. | 135 | 2500 do | 47⅞ |
| 10 Irving Bank | 125 | 100 do...c. | 47⅞ |
| 100 W. U. T...b. c...b3. | 71⅞ | 500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. | 89⅝ |
| 300 do | 71½ | 100 do | 89⅝ |
| 100 do...b3. | 71½ | 300 do | 89⅝ |
| 200 do | 71⅞ | 100 do | 89⅝ |
| 200 do | 71⅞ | 200 do...s30. | 89⅝ |
| 800 do | 71⅞ | 200 do | 89⅝ |
| 100 do | 71⅞ | 100 do...s3. | 89⅝ |
| 400 do | 71⅞ | 100 do...s3. | 89⅝ |
| 100 do | 71⅞ | 200 Union Pac...b. c. | 34⅛ |
| 200 do | 71⅞ | 800 do | 34⅛ |
| 200 do | 71⅞ | 100 do...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 100 do | 71⅞ | 800 do...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 400 do | 71⅞ | 300 do | 34⅛ |
| 100 do | 71⅞ | 300 do | 34⅛ |
| 300 do | 71⅞ | 1000 do | 34⅛ |
| 900 do | 71⅞ | 700 do | 34⅛ |
| 1100 do | 71⅞ | 100 do | 34⅛ |
| 600 do | 71⅞ | 400 do | 34⅛ |
| 600 do | 71⅞ | 300 do | 34⅛ |
| 100 Consol. Coal | 43½ | 200 C.& N.W.Pf...b. c. | 90 |
| 100 do...bet. call. | 43 | 200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. | 110⅞ |
| 50 do | 43½ | 100 do...s3. | 110⅞ |
| 200 Pac. M...b. c...s3. | 73⅜ | 200 M.& St.P...b.c.b3. | 54⅛ |
| 200 do | 74 | 300 B., H.& E...b.c.s3. | 7⅝ |
| 200 do | 73⅜ | 162 Mar. & C. 2d Pf. | 12⅛ |
| 200 do...b3. | 74 | 200 Ohio & Miss...b. c. | 43⅛ |
| 200 do | 74⅛ | 200 do | 43⅛ |
| 100 do | 74⅛ | 400 do | 43⅛ |
| 100 do...s3. | 74⅛ | 100 do...b3. | 43⅛ |
| 200 do | 74 | 100 do | 43⅛ |
| 200 do | 73⅞ | 200 C., C. & I. C...b. c. | 34⅛ |
| 1400 do | 73⅞ | 400 do | 34⅛ |
| 100 do...c. | 73⅞ | 300 do...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 100 do | 73⅞ | 100 do | 34⅛ |
| 300 do | 73⅞ | 1200 do | 34⅛ |
| 100 do...b3. | 73⅞ | 500 do | 34⅛ |
| 100 Miss. Kan. & Tex. | 41⅛ | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64 | 116⅛ | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68 | 115⅞ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 115⅞ | 10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. | 109⅛ |
| 10,000 do | 116 | | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 Western Union | 71 | 300 Erie Railroad Pf. | 69⅛ |
| 300 do | 71⅜ | 400 Lake Shore | 89⅞ |
| 500 do | 71⅜ | 300 do...s3. | 89⅞ |
| 1000 do...s60. | 71⅜ | 300 do | 89⅞ |
| 100 do...b3. | 71⅜ | 100 do...b3. | 89⅞ |
| 600 do | 71⅜ | 200 do | 89⅞ |
| 500 do | 71⅜ | 100 Union Pacific...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 100 do | 71⅜ | 100 do | 34⅛ |
| 300 do...s60. | 71 | 300 do | 34⅛ |
| 600 do | 71 | 100 North-western | 73⅜ |
| 200 Pacific Mail...b3. | 73⅜ | 100 do | 73⅜ |
| 500 do...s10. | 73⅜ | 200 do | 73⅜ |
| 100 do | 73⅜ | 300 do | 73⅜ |
| 200 do | 73⅜ | 100 North-west. Pref. | 89⅜ |
| 500 do | 73⅜ | 100 Rock Island...s3. | 110⅛ |
| 200 do | 73⅜ | 300 do | 110⅜ |
| 500 do | 73⅜ | 300 B., H. & Erie...s30. | 7⅜ |
| 300 do | 73⅜ | 400 Ohio & Miss...s3. | 43⅛ |
| 700 do...s3. | 73⅜ | 200 do | 43⅛ |
| 800 N. Y. C. & Hud. | 96⅛ | 200 do | 43⅛ |
| 100 do...b3. | 96⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C. | 34⅛ |
| 200 do | 96⅛ | 100 do | 34⅛ |
| 600 do...s3. | 96⅛ | 100 do...b3. | 34⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | 47⅞ | 100 do...s3. | 34⅛ |
| 300 do | 47⅞ | | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Union Pac. 10s, Income...b. c. | 86⅜ | 300 Union Pacific.b. c. | 34⅛ |
| 400 West. U. Tel.b. c. | 71⅜ | 1000 do | 34⅛ |
| 300 do | 71 | 300 do...b3. | 34⅛ |
| 500 do | 70⅞ | 500 do | 34⅛ |
| 1500 do | 70⅞ | 400 Clev. & Pitts. G. | 91⅛ |
| 500 do...b3. | 70⅞ | 700 Chic. & R. I...b. c. | 110⅜ |
| 2000 do | 70⅞ | 200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. | 73⅜ |
| 100 do...b3. | 70⅞ | 100 do | 73⅜ |
| 100 Quicksil. Pf...b. c. | 51⅛ | 300 do...s3. | 73⅜ |
| 300 Boston W. Power. | 52⅞ | 800 do | 73⅜ |
| 100 Adams Express | 97⅛ | 500 do...c. | 73⅜ |
| 200 Pac. Mail...c. s3. | 73⅜ | 100 Mil. & S. P...b. c. | 54⅛ |
| 1000 do | 73⅜ | 100 do | 54 |
| 1600 do | 73⅜ | 100 do | 53⅞ |
| 100 do...b3. | 73⅜ | 400 do | 53⅞ |
| 200 do | 73⅜ | 500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. | 75⅛ |
| 100 do | 73⅜ | 100 D., L. & W.b. c.b3. | 104 |
| 70 N. Y. C. & Hud. | 96⅛ | 400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. | 43⅛ |
| 400 do...s3. | 96⅛ | 300 do...s4. | 43 |
| 100 do | 96⅛ | 500 do | 43 |
| 200 do...b3. | 96⅛ | 300 do...c. | 43 |
| 1000 Erie R. R...b. c. | 47⅞ | 900 do | 42⅞ |
| 400 do...s3. | 47⅞ | 100 do...b3. | 43 |
| 1000 do | 47⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C...s30. | 34⅛ |
| 200 Harlem Railroad | 115 | 1200 do...bet. cal. | 34 |
| 1800 L. S. & M. S. b. c. | 89⅝ | 100 do | 33⅞ |
| 200 do...b3. | 89⅝ | 100 do | 34 |
| 500 do | 89⅝ | 400 do | 33⅞ |
| 400 do | 89 | | |

SATURDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Bank Statement of this afternoon shows a large decrease in the Specie line, $5,726,900, and the moderate decrease of $481,100 in other Legal Tenders. The Loans are increased $958,300, and the Deposits drawn down $3,859,800. The Circulating Notes are reduced $24,200. The reduction in demand liabilities is $3,884,000, which would admit of a loss of $971,000 in lawful Money, without lowering the Surplus Reserves. As the Reserves are actually less by $6,208,000, the loss of Surplus, above the 25 ₩ cent. requirement, is $5,237,000. As was the case last Saturday, it is a loss of Specie that causes this diminution, the Legal Tenders being as strong in proportion to liabilities as before the recent drain of Specie began.

Exchange has ruled firmer, say 108¾@108⅞ for prime sixty-day Sterling. There was, however, no activity, and it seemed only the usual Saturday's steadiness.

Gold was steady at 115¼@115⅜@115¼, and costing 2 to 4 ₩ cent. interest for carrying. On the Stock Exchange Money was 2 to 3 ₩ cent. in the morning, and 2 ₩ cent. later. The Stock market was feverish, and declined about 1 ₩ cent. in the leading speculative Stocks.

The decease of Mr. Oswald Cammann, at the age of seventy-two years, was announced to the Stock Exchange, of which he was a very old and respected member, today, and suitable marks of respect will be paid to his memory. His funeral will take place from his late residence in Harlem on Monday. Mr. Cammann was for forty-five years a member of the Exchange, and for more than thirty years an active Banker and Broker in Wall-street, most of the time in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Whitehouse, who survives him. At the time of his decease we believe he had a special interest in the present Stock firm of Messrs. Cammann & Co. He was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman in private as in business life, and was respected as one indulging no enmities and provoking none.

At the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Friday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 10.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 112⅛ | 112⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov. | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July | 115⅞ | 115⅞ |
| American Gold | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 96⅜ | 96 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110⅜ | 110⅛ |
| North-western Common | 73⅜ | 73 |
| Pacific Mail | 73⅞ | 73 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 79⅛ | 78⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 54⅛ | 53⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 43⅛ | 42⅞ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 72 | 70⅞ |
| Erie | 48⅛ | 47⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 34⅛ | 34 |
| Lake Shore | 89⅞ | 88⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 34⅛ | 33⅞ |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 41 | 41 |

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 P. M., the market was very irregular.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₩ cent. reg., '81 | 115⅜ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 115⅝ |
| 6 ₩ cent. coup., '81 | 118⅛ | 5-20 reg., '67 | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 116⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 116⅛ | 5-20 reg., '68 | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 116⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68 | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 116⅛ | 10-40 reg | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 116⅛ | 10-40 coup | 112⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 116⅛ | 5s, coup., '81 | 112⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65 | 115⅛ | 6s Currency | 113⅛ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 94 | Chi. & N. W. 1st | 98 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | 90 | Han. & St. Jo. Conv. | 93 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc. | 90 | Del., L. & West 1st | 101 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 97 | Del., L. & West. 2d | 99 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76 | 97 | Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 94⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '66-'76 | 97 | Tol. & Wabash 2d | 94⅛ |
| Erie 1st, Extended | 102⅛ | Gt. Western 1st, '88 | 98 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | 103 | Gt. Western 2d, '93 | 89⅛ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 99⅛ | Gal. & Chi. Ext. | 101 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80 | 95 | Chi., R. Island & Pac. | 101⅛ |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88 | 94 | N. J. Cen. 1st, new | 103 |
| Long Dock Bonds | 95⅛ | N. J. Cen. 2d | 98⅛ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 97 | P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st | 105 |
| Hud. R. 7s 2d, S.F., '85 | 105 | P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 101 | P., Ft. W. & C. 8 p.c. Eq. | 101 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds. | 100 | Cleve. & P. 2d | 100 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 | 116 | Cleve. & P. 3d | 98 |
| Mich. So. 7s, 2d | 98 | Cleve. & P. 4th | 84 |
| M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s | 102 | Chic. & Alt. S. F. | 101 |
| Cleve. & Tol. S. F. | 101 | Chic. & Alton 1st | 103⅛ |
| C., P'ville & A. Old bs. | 95 | Ohio & Miss. Cons. | 98⅛ |
| C., P'ville & A. New bs. | 96 | Ohio & M. Cons. S. F. | 96⅛ |
| Buff. & Erie New bs. | 97⅛ | Ohio & M. 2d Cons. | 86⅛ |
| Lake Shore Div. bds. | 97 | Peninsula 1st Conv. | 95 |
| Lake S. Con. Reg. bs. | 100 | St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. | 96⅛ |
| Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds | 102 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 107⅛ |
| Union Pacific 1st | 88 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 | 94 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s | 80⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 92 |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s | 86 | Mil. & St. P., Iowa D. | 87 |
| Illinois Cen. 7s, '75 | 104⅛ | Marietta & Cin. 1st | 98 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 98⅛ | Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st | 92⅛ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. | 82⅛ | Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d | 78 |
| Chi. & N. W. Sink. F. | 98 | Tol., P. & W. Cons. 7s | 86⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. | 100 | Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s | 42⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $703,923 14 |
| Gold payments | 185,729 17 |
| Gold balance | 45,943,143 97 |
| Currency receipts | 588,339 31 |
| Currency payments | 443,812 98 |
| Currency balance | 7,751,477 03 |
| Customs | 423,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 10.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 98 | |
| City 6s, new | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 125⅜ | 126 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 58⅛ | 58⅜ |
| Reading | 115⅛ | 115⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅛ | 59⅜ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27 | 27⅛ |
| Northern Central | 39⅛ | 39⅜ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 42 | 42⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 93⅛ | 93⅜ |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

**Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.**

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

**BUFFALO CITY**
**SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
**PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.**
For sale by
**HENRY F. VERRUVEN & CO.,**
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅜; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 10—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 9th inst., since our last report, have been 900 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Lard, 38s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Bacon, 34s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Russian.

## LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 10.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Sexton vs. Sexton; referred back to referee as to indebtity, &c.

In the matter of the claim of Wade, &c.; see memoranda with clerk.

Cochrane vs. Friedlander; motion granted, unless the plaintiff charge the defendants in execution within five days after the entry and service of the order of the stay is vacated.

Antonio R. Fernandes vs. Francisco Gispert, &c.; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal upon affidavits.

Cummerford vs. Wildman et al.; the motion is denied without costs, &c.

Lowenstein vs. Prouty; affidavit of service is defective.

### General Sessions—Burglars on Trial.

Judge Bedford sat in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for the purpose of concluding the trial of John Reilly and James Spendle, on an indictment charging them with burglary in the third degree. The prisoners, on the night of the 20th June, broke into the premises, No. 230 Fifth-avenue, and carried away a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $600. The jury rendered a verdict against the defendants, and Judge Bedford sentenced them to five years each in State Prison with hard labor. The Court instructed the District-Attorney to prepare a special calendar of burglars for trial next week, and announced that where conviction followed a trial, the highest penalty of the law would be meted out.

## FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
**B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.**
**155 Chatham Street.**
*By Judge Barrett.*
**FURNITURE AND CARPETS,**
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
**DINING-ROOM SUITES,**
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
**Payments by Installments, if Desired.**

**WOOD MOULDINGS.**—ALL WHO ARE in a hurry for wood mouldings can find in store the largest assortment in the City at No. 486 9th-av., near 37th-st., or corner 3d-av. and 27th-st., New-York. J. A. HANCE, Superintendent.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY ANDREW H. GREEN, CONTROLLER, sundry VOUCHERS belonging to the Department of Buildings, and left with the Controller personally; a liberal reward will be paid to any person giving information as to the whereabouts of said vouchers, as none can be had at the office of the Controller. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, No. 2 4th-av.

## DRY GOODS.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF
FANCY, PLAIN
AND
BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS-GOODS,
SHAWLS
FOR THE CARRIAGE, SEASIDE AND PROMENADE.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TIES, CRAVATS, &c., &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS—ALL SHADES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, UNDERGARMENTS, STRAW HATS, &c., &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

**GO TO**
MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
Selling off entire stock
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Linen and Lawn Suits, Hats, &c.
Black and Summer Silks and Dress Goods.
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, and Velvets.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Under-garments.
Roman and Plain Windsor Ties.
Millinery Goods and French Flowers.
Underclothing, Corsets, Panniers,
Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Vails.
Housekeeping and Domestic Goods,
all much under prevailing rates for a few days longer.
RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION.**

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition. 157 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of August, 1872, at 12 M., the following assets of the estate of Edward G. Catlin, Bankrupt: Debts due on open account—J. F. Finlay, $1,423 53; E. Destinon, $52 54; R. Pyatt, $938 86; Catlin, Brothers & Co., $254 05; E. B. Heydecker, $34 80. Also, all his right, title and interest in a certain judgment of $10,010 14 of the Court of Common Pleas in favor of Morris B. Clark, Edward G. Catlin and Theodore S. Sanford against Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütcken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütcken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug 5 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation as first-class cook and laundress, waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS AND fashionable dress-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on several sewing-machines; no objection to the country; references if required. Call at No. 163 West 20th-st.; ring fourth bell.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to go out by the day, washing, ironing or house-cleaning; reliable and trustworthy. Apply at No. 425 East 15th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits families' washing to do at her house; understands French fluting and all kinds of fineries. Apply at No. 144 East 43d-st.

WASHING, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; excellent City references. Apply at No. 211 East 59th-st.

**MALES.**

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN A situation as coachman; married; no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly; care and treatment of horses; willing and obliging, and is perfectly trustworthy in every respect; see reference. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American man, aged twenty-two; can take care of horses and cows, milk, do plain gardening, is a good driver; has good recommendations, temperate, industrious, and will study the interest of his employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED A YOUNG MAN WHO is a good penman, quick at figures and can come well recommended, as assistant entry clerk in a commission dry-goods house. Address in own handwriting and with references, F. P. C., Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands his business in all its branches, as coachman; first-class City reference. Call or address, M. W., Carriage Warerooms, 27th-st., cor. 5th-av.

GARDENER.—WANTED A SINGLE MAN as gardener: must have a good knowledge of greenhouse work and plants, and willing to make himself generally useful. Place seventeen miles from the City. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

## METALS.

**THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,**
**METALS,**
**No. 292 PEARL-STREET,**
**Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.**

## FINANCIAL.

**JULY INVESTMENTS.**
**10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.**
**CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.**
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

**PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.**

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,**
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

**AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

**WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**ELIZABETH CITY**
**7 PER CENT. BONDS**
FOR SALE BY
BROWN, ANDERSON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
**BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.**
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

**CHOICE INVESTMENTS**

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by
MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

**PROPOSALS INVITED FOR** $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

**AT A MEETING OF THE** STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

*Provided* that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 137 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

**A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

**A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

**NOTICE.**—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCKholders of this Company of Ten 33-100 Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual place of receiving dividends.

The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

**LOST**—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

**COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL** INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON BONDS AND** mortgages; bonds and mortgages bought and sold.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS**

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

**ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO**
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

**FOR SALE.**

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS** OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

**THE GOLD COUPON** DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

## INSTRUCTION.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL**LEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL**LEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

**MISS STEERS'**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

**PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

**PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** NO. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, all English branches, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

**DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL,** NO. 136 WEST 41st-st., near Broadway, prepares for business or college; references: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Adler; Profs. Lieber and Drisler.

**THE MISSES GRAHAM,** SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

**THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL** and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S** SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY**—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

**ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE** SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

**A WIDOW OF EXPERIENCE** AS teacher desires the position of governess in a private family; is competent to teach the English branches, and give rudimentary instructions in the French, Spanish, Italian and German languages. Address Mrs. R. D. B., Box No. 5,697 Post-office.

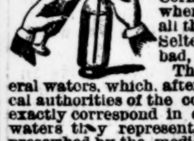
**AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL** and mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor. City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—TWO LADY TEACHERS, ONE in English and one for French, German and music; must be a good vocalist. Apply at JACKSON'S INSTITUTE, Morrisania.

**PROF. T. MONTARCY,** FROM PARIS, formerly French master at the Missionary school, Blackheath, England, wishes to give instruction in the French language and literature. Address B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SCHULTZ & WARKER**
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
**No. 860 Broadway,**



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

**Glass Fountains Only.**

**TO ARCHITECTS.**

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. JOHN H. RHODES.
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MANTELS, GRATES, &C.**
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

**A. KLABER.**—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

**S. KLABER & CO.,** NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

**STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS,** RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

## SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

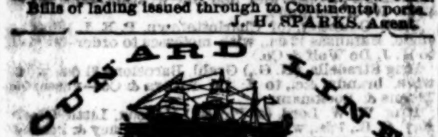
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7 | Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10 |
| Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14 | Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17 |
| Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21 | Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24 |
| Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28 | Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31 |
| China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4 | Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**Reduction in Passage Rates.**
**ANCHOR LINE.**

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| SATURDAY STEAMERS. | WEDNESDAY STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| India.........Aug. 10 | Trinacria.........Aug. 14 |
| California.........Aug. 17 | Iowa.........Aug. 21 |
| Australia.........Aug. 24 | Britannia.........Aug. 28 |
| Columbia.........Aug. 31 | Assyria.........Sept. 4 |
| Europa.........Sept. 7 | Caledonia.........Sept. 11 |
| Anglia.........Sept. 14 | Olympia.........Sept. 18 |

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—THE NEW STEAMers of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.........DANRE.........Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE.........Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

**NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.**
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ———.........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage.........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
|---|---|
| Agent A. G. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**SAN DOMINGO LINE.**

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.**
**FOR SALE** or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 24th-st., 28 feet 6 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

**PARTIES HAVING HOUSES** OR OTHer real property for sale or to let, would do well to send or bring a description of same to this office, as we have a large demand; no charge unless work is accomplished.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

**AN ENTIRE BLOCK;** ALSO, TWO HALF blocks, extending from 5th to Madison avs., opposite the Park; also, eight fine lots on wide street, near Madison-av., only seventeen per cent. cash, balance five years. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

**FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three choice lots, all ready to improve; also, a plot of four on 75th and 76th sts., near 5th-av.; others between 4th and 5th avs., in choice locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x50x100, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

**AUGUST FREE REGISTER,** WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—WEST 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a brown-stone house, fully furnished and in complete order; easy terms. Inquire at Room No. 16, Nos. 115 and 117 Worth-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**$5,000**—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.**

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses; situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

**FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,**

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

**FOR SALE**—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON the Sound, seventeen miles, or one hour from the City, with about twenty-five acres of land; on the premises there are a large Gothic cottage, two small cottages, conservatory, carriage-house, stable, barn, and other out-houses, and a very large variety of fruit-trees in full bearing, small fruits in abundance, choice shade-trees and shrubs; good dock and boat-house. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

**FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY,** LONG ISLAND.—A part of the farm of Mrs. Ann Norton, fronting on the Atlantic-av., opposite the South Side Railroad, and plank-walk and Beach House, and near the beach and ocean; also near the Long Island Railroad Depot. Inquire of Mrs. ANN NORTON, at the farm house.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—THE HANDsome new house in Huguenot Park, one mile from the depot, at New-Rochelle, and one hour from the City; it has all the modern improvements and one or more acres of land. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

**MUST BE SOLD**—A FARM OF SIXTY acres in New-Jersey, seventeen miles from City, one and a half mile from two railroad stations, and one-quarter mile from new railroad now under contract. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 17 Park-place.

**RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.**—Beautiful shore front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE**—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**UNFURNISHED.**

**TO RENT OR LEASE.**—NO. 34 EAST 10th-st., 27x60x100, four stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; can be altered, if desired, for store purposes; a rare chance.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN
**TIMES BUILDING.**
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO LEASE,** FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

**TO LET**—AT NO. 744 BROADWAY, FIRST-class offices, with northern light; all needed improvements for pleasant occupancy; fronts opening on Broadway and Astor-place.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

**TO LET,** BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th-av., No. 66 East 12th-st.; splendid store and basement, separately or together; new front, of the best construction.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

**A SHOWY STORE,** NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, lately occupied as a bank, to let with immediate possession for a term of years; fixtures for sale low, if desired. GRAFF & BLAUVELT, 229 Broadway.

**TO LET**—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 744 Broadway, 25x100; an exceptionally good business chance. GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

**TO LEASE.**—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED.**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house between 4th and 6th avs., 14th 59th to st.; price not to exceed $20,000.
W. M. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

**WANTED**—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, UNfurnished, furnished, or partially so, between 14th-st. and Central Park, and Irving-place and 7th-av.; must be reasonable. Address, with location, and rent expected, Box No. 3,582 Post-office.

**WANTED**—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, for light housekeeping, four or five unfurnished rooms in a private house, with owner preferred, in a good location in the Ninth Ward. Address H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, by the 1st of September, a second floor in a private house; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address M. A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**A SMALL FAMILY** (ADULTS,) WILL lease for three years unfurnished or partially furnished house. Address, with particulars, EVERETT, No. 588 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address H., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CARD.**

OFFICE OF THE HERCULES MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The new Directory take pleasure in informing the public, and their policy holders that they have removed from No. 23 Union-square, to the above address, where they will be pleased, as heretofore, to write out all kinds of life and endowment policies.
W. R. MORGAN, President.
S. B. WORTMANN, Secretary.
Louis Bauer, General Agent, New-York and Brooklyn; Joseph Fleischl, Superintendent of the German Department, No. 230 Grand-st., New-York.

**BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!**
Nobody should be without a bottle of
**"BOKER'S BITTERS,"**

since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1872.

**THE LARGE BAND SAW-MILL** foot of East 10th-st., is now in full operation for cutting ship and store timber of all dimensions, oak, white pine and Georgia pine timber.

There is attached to the mill two of Wood's largest planing machines, and there is kept on hand from three to five hundred thousand feet of seasoned flooring under cover, and protected from the weather; also, white pine deck plank and Georgia pine girders, and plank of all dimensions. All orders attended to with punctuality at the lowest prices.
J. J. VAN PELT, Proprietor.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED** FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 320 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEAD**QUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, [illegible] Broadway.

**SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-**CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. R. SMITH & CO., No. [illegible] Warren-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED** FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 320 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

**TWO ROOMS COMMUNICATING** ON second floor, with all conveniences, to let, with or without board; references. No. 163 East 34th-st.

**FORTY-SECOND-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

**NO. 5 EAST 34TH-ST.**—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished floors, first and second; five rooms en suite, with private table.

**LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS,** WITH or without board, at No. 21 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

**NO. 169 WEST 25TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let, front. Breakfast if required. References exchanged.

**SUITES AND ROOMS** WITH BOARD, transient or permanent, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.**
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

**TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,**
NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.

The season will continue until Sept. 18; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

**ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,** ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD** CAN BE HAD AT one of the finest country residences around New-York, less than five minutes' walk of depot at Fairview, N. J.; twenty trains daily, time less than thirty minutes to either Chambers or 23d-street ferries; over sixty acres of ground; abundance of shade, fresh milk, &c.; stabling for horses; terms, $8 to $11 a week. Apply to G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, or to No. 13 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.**—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. BARNEY'S. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: Dr. James R. Wood, No. 80 Irving-place, and Mr. Charles E. Willis, No. 168 Broadway.

**LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE** boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

**A WIDOW LADY WISHES** TO PLACE her sons, aged fifteen and eleven years, in a Friends' (Quaker) family or families, where they can enjoy home influence and receive agricultural instruction. Address Mrs. H. GORDON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY TWO LADIES (ONE AN INvalid) and their maid, one large room, with hall room adjoining, with board from September to June. Address, stating terms and giving references, BOARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY**—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

**NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.**—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.**
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF** THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOEL HEILPERN and JOHN T. UNDERHILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of April, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Soel Heilpern, of the City of New-York and County of New-York, and John T. Underhill, of Tuckahoe, County of Westchester and State of New-York, in said district, who were copartners, transacting business at No. 75 Franklin-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, and who were, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
HENRY C. BOWERS, Assignee,
No. 61 Wall-street, Room No 19.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES,** STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
MONDAY, AUG. 12.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
AND HER UNEQUALED COMPANY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS!
BLUE BEARD. BLUE BEARD.
With all its
GREAT EFFECTS,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
LAUGHABLE INCIDENTS,
NOVEL DANCES,
TOPICAL SONGS,
and
POWERFUL CAST.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
at 1½ o'clock.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
In active preparation, IXION.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE**—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth.................Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 19,
with the great psychological drama of THE BELLS, which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire new scenery, machinery, appointments and effects, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet is now open at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** BOUCICAULT

Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) will appear during the month of September. The following advertisement in the London *Times* renders it impossible to name the exact date: THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—The Winter season of this theatre will commence in the week following the 17th August. A more precise date cannot be announced until after Aug. 12. On this evening a performance of "Babil and Bijou" will take place to enable me to judge when the entertainment may be properly presented to the public.—DION BOUCICAULT.

On the 12th inst. Mr. BOOTH will receive a telegram from Mr. Boucicault, and the date of the first appearance of these comedians will then be announced.

**GRANT CAMPAIGN SONGS.**

"Shout then for Liberty and Union," 35 cents; "Gen. Grant's the Man," 30 cents; "Grant-ed," 30 cents; "U. S. G.," 30 cents; "We'll Go with Grant Again," 30 cents; each arranged with beautiful chorus. For sale at all music-stores. Copies mailed, postage free. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, Nos. 547 Broadway and 39 Union-square, New-York.

## THE TURF.

**SARATOGA RACES.**
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
MONDAY, AUG. 19.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

All the good race-horses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT**
**HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

**SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.**

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**
**FALL RIVER LINE**
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
**BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,**
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 241 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

**STEAMERS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM,**

For Morrisania, Harlem, Astoria, Yorkville and High Bridge. Leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20 and 7:05 P. M. Leave Morrisania at 6:05, 7:10, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. trip from Morrisania will be express from Astoria to New-York. The 3:15, 4:15 and 7:05 P. M. trips from Fulton Market will be express to Astoria. All others land at 8th-st. Sunday boats from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., landing at United States Government Works at Hell Gate, Astoria. Each trip connects, without delay, with steamer Catlin, for High Bridge and intermediate landings.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**STEAMER SEA BIRD.**—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, 9th.....7:00 A. M. | Thursday, 8th...11:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 10th..8:00 A. M. | Friday, 9th.....11:30 A. M. |
| Sunday, 11th....7:30 A. M. | Saturday, 10th...12:00 M. |
| Monday, 12th...8:30 A. M. | Sunday, 11th....12:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th...9:30 A. M. | Monday, 12th....1:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 14th 10:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 13th....1:30 P. M. |

**STEAMER HELEN**—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, 9th.....12:00 M. | Saturday, 10th...6:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 10th..12:00 M. | Monday, 12th....7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 12th...2:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 13th...8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th...2:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 14th 9:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 14th 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 15th 10:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 15th...3:00 P. M. | Friday, 16th....2:30 P. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE** boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

**REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT** for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion $1.

**CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS** for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

**FOR NORWALK, DANBURY** LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

**NORTH RIVER & N. Y.** ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

**REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING** BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. 9:15 A. M.

**FOR RONDOUT,** LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

**FOR STAMFORD** AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:20, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT** AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.**
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872, and EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
First time of the great American actor, Mr.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
F. S. CHANFRAU,
In De Walden's celebrated original comedy, entitled
SAM! SAM! SAM!
SAM! SAM! SAM!
New scenery, costumes and appointments; and a superior cast of characters.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Production of the sensation drama, in 3 acts, called
MADGE;
or, A LIFE OF CRIME.
And farce, THE LAUGHING HYENA.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** LINGARD
Lessees and Managers.......HAYES & COLVILLE
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
with their
SPLENDID COMEDY COMPANY.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
IN LINGARD'S }.......A LIFE'S DREAM.
NEW COMEDY. }.......A LIFE'S DREAM.
Together with the famed
LINGARD SKETCHES } with portraits of American
LINGARD SKETCHES } and European celebrities.
Box office open from 8 o'clock throughout the day; seats may be secured six days in advance

**GRAND SOIREE CONCERT,**
AT
JONES' WOOD PARK,
68th-st. and East River,
ON
SUNDAY, AUG. 11, 1872,
BY THE
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
Signor L. CONTERNO.......Leader
To commence at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION.
Gentleman and lady, 50 cents; single gentleman, 35 cents; children, 15 cents.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**
Proprietor.......J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 11 at 8 o'clock.
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
When a new and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.

## EXCURSIONS.

**AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.**—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

**SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN** Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:25 A. M., and 33d-st. at 9:35 A. M., returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

**EXCURSION.**—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

**A. A.—FORT LEE,** PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st., every SUNDAY at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 4:30, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. ten minutes later, and daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!!**

**Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,** Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

**CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.**
*"Home, Sweet Home."*
**Square and Upright Grand Pianos.**
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
**IMPORTANT!**
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.,
NO. 191 4TH-AV.

**AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY,** NO. 211 4th-av., New-York.—Piano and singing teachers wanting positions in seminaries, singers and organists in churches should register their names as above.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.**
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

**BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE** pianos, carved legs, [illegible] treble, fully warranted, $250, manufacturer's prices; $12 monthly instalments. CABLE'S, No. 70 8th av., near 34th-st.

**PIANOS.**—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-**HAND Pianos, in excellent order, good as new, fully warranted, will be sold very cheap at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8,** over Herald Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

## BILLIARD TABLES.

**FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES,** OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES** FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Work," and addressed to
H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Br'vt Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

## DENTISTRY.

**TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT** pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 156 Grand, near Broadway.

# THE TENTH PICNIC.

## An Immense Crowd of Poor Boys and Girls.

## Charming and Enjoyable Trip Up the Hudson.

### A Mountain of Sandwiches Devoured—Fifteen Hundred Mugs of Milk—How the Little Army Enjoyed Themselves—An Offering from Fire Island—Total of the Fund to Date, $18,246 89.

Yesterday's excursion for the children of the poor of New-York proved to be the largest and most successful of the series. This result was to be expected, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the ladies and gentlemen of the St. John's Guild, and those of Mr. King and his associates of the Wayside Industrial School, in Twenty-ninth-street. Over thirteen hundred girls and boys embarked on the barge engaged for the occasion, and all enjoyed the day's pleasure with a zest only found in childhood. Despite the number participating in the festivities, there were no accidents, and not even a case of illness during the day. The children behaved admirably and gave scarcely any trouble. Our representatives are much indebted to Mr. H. B. Crossett, proprietor of the steamer and barge, for his exertions in carrying out the arrangements coming under his charge.

We received the sum of $237 yesterday for the Children's Fund. One of the contributions was the result of a children's Fair, held at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island. The Committee of Arrangements, all little girls, were Misses Mary Wynkoop, Carrie Lawrence, Jessie Ireland, Julia Stimson, Lulu Boyd, Annie Sammis and Nettie Sammis. They proved highly successful in their efforts. The proceeds of the Fair were $152, which sum the youthful committee sent us for the Fund, in hopes that it will give other young hearts a day's pleasure. The following are the items in detail:

| | |
|---|---|
| Children's Fair at Surf Hotel, Fire Island | $152 00 |
| Roser's | 25 00 |
| Stone House, (Orange, N. J.) | 20 00 |
| T. | 10 00 |
| Cash | 10 00 |
| W. M. | 10 00 |
| J. Ada V. T. | 5 00 |
| Haddie and Minnie | 2 00 |
| H. B. | 2 00 |
| H. C. | 1 50 |
| Wm. Robinson | 1 00 |
| Total | $238 50 |
| Previously acknowledged | 18,008 39 |
| Aggregate of Fund | $18,246 89 |

We have received two barrels of apples from O. M. Alden, of Hillside Farm, Millbrook, which will be sent to the Superintendents of the Relief Districts for distribution.

### The Tenth Excursion.

The picnic yesterday, the second one given in the name of the New-York Stock Exchange, was a perfect success in every way. The total number of children assembled on the barge was 1,323, added to which were 84 mothers with infants and 61 teachers, making altogether, including the TIMES staff and assistants, over 1,400 persons. The majority of these were collected from the Eighth Ward by the St. John's Guild, Rev. A. Wiswall, Master, and the balance were from the Wayside Industrial Home, No. 405 West Twenty-ninth-street, collected together by Henry King, Esq., and assistants.

Long before the hour of 7 o'clock yesterday morning a number of the children were found on the pier at the foot of Christopher-street, waiting for the barge Sarah Smith to leave her moorings. The children could see the barge, although they could not get at it; but they evidently were willing to wait until the vessel was brought round to the end of the pier, which occurred about half an hour later. By this time the number of children was largely increased, and as all appeared eager to get on board, the Manager gave the signal for the embarkation. This work was no light one, as long before 8 o'clock over 600 children, besides mothers, had been passed singly from the pier to the barge, and in less than half an hour later the number was increased to 1,000, embracing all classes of children, from the neatly-dressed girl to the ragged little urchin so constantly met with in our streets. Several boot-blacks were among the party.

The signal being given to start, several belated children were lifted on board as the barge was moving slowly along the pier. It was subsequently found that even then some had to remain behind, as they could be seen, after the barge had left, standing on the pier and holding up the little yellow tickets in the hope that the barge would be put back for them. They were, unfortunately, too late, however, and had to be left behind.

The tug Hattie C. Lawson having now got under full headway, towed the barge up the river, the Governor's Island band playing a lively tune, to which the children danced in the fullest excitement of merriment. It was a very happy party, although for a short time the little girls, with their natural reserve, seemed to be afraid to join in the fun, until drawn out by the teachers and TIMES representatives with the attractive game of Copenhagen.

As the barge was nearing West Twenty-ninth-street, it was perceived that a large force of children, were there waiting on the pier. This was the Wayside Industrial School, with the mothers and teachers. The barge was therefore drawn up at the end of the pier, and the party, numbering 400 children, besides adults were embarked in good order. The signal was then given for a second start, and away went barge and tug up the river for Excelsior Park.

With over thirteen hundred children on board, it may well be imagined that the Manager had something of a task. When the time came for the distribution of sandwiches and milk, it became necessary to separate the girls and small children from the boys, in order that all might be properly served, and to do this required considerable care and patience, for the cry of sandwiches would have been enough to have set the whole barge in an uproar if the announcement was made in a public manner. A plan was therefore adopted to get the boys into marching order, single file, and to keep them moving at slow time on the upper deck, while the girls and young children were being supplied on the lower. Having ranged the boys in a circle the whole extent of the upper deck, the order was given to "march," the boys themselves supplying the music with the following words: "Left, left; I got my ticket and I left." This was repeated at intervals not far different from the ordinary military drum beat. Thus the endless line kept moving until all the girls and children had been served and had returned to the upper deck, after which the boys were also marched down-stairs in close order to the refreshment table, where they were supplied with a sandwich and a cup of iced milk. The mothers were then supplied with similar articles of food, after which the whole party returned to the upper deck, where they renewed their fun or dancing as they pleased. During the whole of these proceedings the band kept up a joyous strain of music.

All the way up the river the excursion party, as has always been the case, was saluted by passing vessels, and also by the inhabitants on the shore. Everywhere these manifestations showed clearly the interest taken by all classes in these picnic excursions for children and a general approval of the movement.

After a pleasant sail, during which the breeze swept bracingly through and across the open decks of the barge, the party arrived at Excelsior Park, to the pier of which the vessel was lashed before the landing was attempted to be made. As soon as all was secure, the gang-planks were thrust out, and a sufficient number of TIMES representatives and teachers took up their stations along the planks to prevent any of the young children or aged persons from falling during the disembarkation. The lame and deformed were also carefully attended to while landing.

Before leaving the vessel every child and girl was presented with a little box of candies, and every person with a sandwich, with which they went into the grove, where they were soon demolished. The difference between the boys and girls was here soon made manifest, for the boys thought less of trees than of water, and were soon sporting, dashing, splashing and gamboling in the river, while the girls sought out the less noisy amusements to be found in the grove.

The girls found additional pleasure in weaving garlands for their hats and gathering green branches to carry home with them. The band having taken up a station in the grove, afforded music for those who desired to dance; but when the mimic drama of "Punch and Judy" was announced, all other sports were positively neglected for the purpose of witnessing this novel and interesting tragedy. It was entirely a new thing to the majority of the children, and so much had been said about it by the children of the Fifth Ward who had witnessed it on the previous Saturday, that the children of the Eighth Ward were almost clamorous until the time came to commence the exhibition. It was amusing to watch the little faces as the show began. Some could not make it out, and others were deeply interested as to how it all would end; but every one seemed to be pleased with the exhibition. The only thing the little girls could not understand was how little wooden dolls could talk and act in the manner they did. The secret of the men behind the screen was unknown to them, and many actually believed that the puppets spoke—"especially Punch and the Policeman."

While the children were in the grove, they were joined by several persons from the City, who had taken the train to Yonkers, and crossed the river in a row-boat, evidently anxious to belong to the merry party.

The time for the return having arrived, the manager's whistle brought the children from the grove to the pier, where every one was presented with a ticket for lemonade and cake, which they received as soon as they had embarked; after which they again assembled on the upper deck to join in the sports there prepared for them, the children first receiving tickets for ice-cream, which was served out about an hour later.

After the feast had ended, there was a quantity of ice left, which the children rushed for with an eagerness that was certainly ludicrous. If it had been candy it could not have caused more rivalry and jealousy, especially with those who did not get the largest pieces. Half a tub of lemonade was also left over, and to try the effect of lax discipline, the boys were allowed to take it with dippers. The rush was so great that it was nearly all spilled, and but two boys succeeded in getting a drink.

As the barge neared the pier on its return home, three cheers were proposed for the NEW-YORK TIMES, three for the members of the Stock Exchange, who had contributed the money for this picnic, and three for the Manager, all of which were heartily given by the children. Additional cheers were given for Mr. Crossett, who furnished the barge; for Mr. Wiswall, who got together the Eighth Ward children, and for Mr. King, who gathered those which embarked at Twenty-ninth-street.

During the return trip the excursion party was saluted by the Albany steamer Drew, the Pleasant Valley and other steam-vessels, the passengers waving their hats and handkerchiefs. These salutes were responded to in the usual way.

On arriving at the foot of West Twenty-ninth-street, Mr. King's party was landed, and from the vessel the scene of debarkation was a sight well worth witnessing. The whole of the long pier was covered with the moving mass of returned excursionists.

The barge then proceeded down to Christopher-street, where the children under the charge of the St. John's Guild were also landed, every one expressing themselves well pleased with the excursion.

The TIMES staff were greatly assisted during the day by Rev. A. Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild; Henry King, Esq., Principal of the Wayside Industrial Home; Dr. Thurman, of the Eighth Ward; Dr. Thoms, of the New-York Nautical School, and the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Mathers, Johnston, R. Quin, Stuyvesant, Hebbard, Stonex, Craig, Bower, Board, Cooke, Haddock, C. L. Cooke, Pollard, Ford, Wagner and Harry Howard, (Ex-Chief of the Fire Department), Mesdames Taylor, Bropley, Kidd, Parveau, Leggat, A. Auzière, C. Suling, A. Coulon and Heitzel; Misses Hill, J. Ackerman, E. Ackerman, Richardson, E. S. Brower, H. Veldrau, K. Altman and J. Robinson, all of the St. John's Guild; Messrs. Jacobus, (trustee,) R. M. Vermilye, Beekman, Steinecke, Roberge, Clark and Johnson; Mesdames King, Jerrold, Page and Dangler; Misses Hayne, Somerville, Roberges, Fischer, Vantine, Wetmore and White, teachers of the Wayside Industrial Home. The following officers also greatly assisted in keeping order: R. C. Pierce, T. Bell and T. Foley, of the Fifth Precinct, and J. Curry, A. Mackey, E. Robinson, W. Jones and G. Stack, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

The following were the expenses of the day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barge and wharfage | $101 00 |
| 1,600 sponge-cakes | 85 00 |
| Sandwiches (7,000) | 148 75 |
| Ice-cream (280 quarts) | 98 00 |
| Band | 55 00 |
| Punch and Judy | 10 00 |
| Steward and waiters | 40 50 |
| Milk (300 quarts) | 15 00 |
| Candy | 25 00 |
| Life-boat | 8 00 |
| Extra boat | 5 00 |
| Swings | 15 00 |
| Dinners for Police and band | 20 00 |
| Extra labor | 14 00 |
| Small stores | 6 00 |
| Packing boxes for crockery | 4 00 |
| Car-fare for children | 3 00 |
| Coffee and tea | 2 80 |
| Tickets | 7 45 |
| Lemons | 8 69 |
| Citric acid | 5 60 |
| Cartage | 9 00 |
| Charcoal | 2 00 |
| Sugar | 11 25 |
| Petty cash | 12 35 |
| Total | $712 39 |

### The Third Picnic in Brooklyn.

The third picnic for the benefit of poor children, organized by the Brooklyn *Union*, took place yesterday, when about 350 little ones were taken by cars to Canarsie. The children were taken aboard on the route from the Sheltering Arms Nursery, Home for Destitute Children, Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Orphans' Home, Church Charity Foundation, and other institutions. At East New-York the steam-cars were in readiness, and the children were soon transferred from the horse-cars, and in a few moments were on their way to the sea-side. Mr. Reid, the proprietor of the Canarsie route, was in attendance, and looked after the safety of the young travelers. Upon reaching Canarsie, the whole party marched to the fields thrown open for their amusement, and in a few moments all were engaged in playing different games and amusing themselves in a childlike manner. During the day the children were bountifully regaled with cake, ice-cream, sandwiches, candies, nuts, &c. The day was spent by all in a very pleasant manner. The children arrived at Brooklyn at 6 o'clock.

The fourth picnic will take place on Wednesday next, when the occupants of the Old Ladies' Home will accompany the children, and the proprietor of Bay View House has kindly tendered the use of his hotel to the excursionists.

### The Crew of the American Congress Guarded by Police—The Boarding-House Keepers and the New Shipping Act.

As already published in these columns, the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses who oppose the new Shipping act, have been exerting themselves to the utmost, during the past three days, to prevent the shipping of a crew for the ship American Congress, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of London packets. The detention of the vessel through backwardness in loading, had strengthened their hands, and they definitely announced that the crew engaged by the United States Commissioner, under the new act, would not be allowed to go down to the dock at the time decided on for the departure of the vessel. Capt. Duncan, the Commissioner, hearing of these threats, directed the sailors whom he had engaged to be on the dock at 6½ A. M. yesterday, and on application to Superintendent Kelso a force of twenty police was ordered to be dispatched at the same hour to Pier No. 20 East River, where the Congress was lying. No secret was made as to the hour fixed for the vessel's departure, the authorities being determined to show the belligerents the uselessness of resistence to the law. Accordingly, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the sailors began arriving with their luggage from their several boarding places, and half an hour later all the men, sixteen in number, being on board, preparations for departure were begun. The Police had meanwhile arrived, but anything like a belligerent boarding-house keeper was not to be seen among the crowd that had collected to witness the novel sight of the crew of an American vessel working under Police protection. It was said that the "landlords" had appeared in force at an earlier hour, but the presence of Commissioner Duncan, backed up by a Police force, had evidently scared them away. At 7 o'clock the vessel had swung into the stream, and was on her way to London, carrying, as her Captain expressed it, as fine a crew as ever a man cares to sail with.

There can be but little doubt that the sailing of this vessel is a decisive moral defeat for the sailor landlords, since all their influence had been exerted to prevent the enlistment and departure of the crew. Since Tuesday last, the day on which the act took effect, about 350 seamen have been provided with berths on board of American vessels, and everything has gone on in a manner satisfactory to all interested parties. In a day or two probably all attempts at resistance will have ceased. A large number of boarding-house keepers have already called at the Exchange and registered their names.

### Statistics for the Week.

The Police made 1,841 arrests during the past week. The Bureau of Vital Statistics report that there were 393 births, 106 marriages and 645 deaths in the City during the week. From the report of Fire-Marshal McSpedon, it appears that there were 19 fires in the City during the week, the estimated loss by which is $25,485, the insurance on which is $361,500.

## BASE-BALL.

### A Mutual Defeat at Boston—The Baltimores Again Overthrown by the Athletics—An Atlantic Victory at Hartford—Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—This afternoon the Mutuals, of New-York, encountered the Bostons in the fourth game of their series, and after a well-played game the latter came out victorious by a score of 9 to 3. The Bostons took a decided lead from the start, and before five innings were completed they had the game safe, the result of the Mutuals' first six innings being a half-dozen blanks. In the seventh, however, the New-Yorkers got in two runs, which, with another in the ninth, brought their total to three, the Bostons having, meanwhile, run up nine. The score of each inning was as follows:

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—9 |

Mr. Swandell, of the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, umpired the game.

THE BALTIMORES BEATEN AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Baltimores stopped here on their way home this afternoon, to play their fifth game with the Athletics of this City. About 4,000 spectators visited the ground, and the game excited considerable interest on account of the well-known rivalry between the clubs, but an Athletic victory was confidently expected. The result of the first six innings, however, gave the Baltimores a decided lead, leaving them in the van by a score of 6 to 1. Now came the Athletics' famous seventh inning, and well they answered the hopes of their friends by scoring no less than eight runs, which gave them a lead of 3, to which, in the remaining two innings, 5 were added, the Philadelphians winning the game by a score of 14 to 6. The fielding was not very creditable to either, the Baltimores becoming decidedly demoralized toward the close. The innings were as follows:

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 3—14 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—6 |

Umpire—Mr. Reach, of the Athletics.

THE ATLANTICS AND MANSFIELDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, defeated the Mansfields, of Middletown, at this place, yesterday, by a score of 11 to 8. The same clubs were to have played again today, but failed to agree on an umpire, and the match did not come off.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The close of another week does not change the relative positions of the contestants for the championship, the Bostons being yet in the lead, with only three defeats to their account, the Athletics coming next, with five, and the Mutuals third, with a total of eleven games lost. During the past few weeks the Atlantics have advanced and undergone an improvement which was not deemed possible at the beginning of the season and their presence in the struggle for the pennant promises to upset to no inconsiderable extent the calculations of some of the "big" clubs. The Eckfords, with their new Haymaker recruits, are now duly recognized as a legal nine, and their exhibition so far as it has gone promises some new and unexpected features, while the announcement that the Forest Citys have not disbanded infuses additional interest in the contest.

Of late the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, have made very considerable efforts to reduce the present exorbitant rate of admission, and in some instances have met with success. It is understood that the Mutuals and Athletics are similarly disposed, but the idea of reduction is opposed mainly by the Boston club, the moving spirits of which, through the old Red Stocking organization, first introduced the idea of raising the admission to its present rate, and the Baltimore nine are also known to be the Bostons' allies in the opposition to reduction. It must not be supposed that the adoption of a twenty-five cent tariff in a single instance will cause a general rush to the field, but it is a policy which, if persisted in, must very soon result in benefit to the clubs as well as to the game generally, as would be easily proved if the four clubs favoring the measure would adopt it in all games with each other.

NOTES.

The game between the Atlantics and Athletics, arranged for to-morrow, is postponed until Friday next. On the following day (Saturday) the Mutuals encounter the Athletics on the Union Ground, where the former also play the Bostons on Tuesday, and the Maple-leafs, of Guelph, Canada, on Thursday.

CRICKET.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the Manhattans play the Staten Island eleven a one day's game at Hoboken. Wickets will be pitched at 11 A. M.

The Gentlemen's eleven, as already announced, left England for Canada on Friday. They will land at Halifax, and after encountering the leading clubs of Canada and viewing Niagara, the Thousand Islands, &c., will come over to the States, visiting New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, their arrival in this locality being expected about the middle of September. There appears to be considerable doubt as to the truth of the statement that their expenses are to be paid by the clubs which they play during their stay, as anything of the kind would, in England, debar any cricketer from being a "gentleman player." Neither the New-York or Philadelphia Clubs have yet been notified of the necessity of contributing to any such purpose.

## SWIMMING MATCHES.

### A Novel and Exciting Contest Yesterday—Seven Young Ladies Start for the Prizes—The Winners.

A series of swimming matches, in which several ladies were the competitors, came off, yesterday afternoon, at the swimming school of Richard Allen, in Fifty-fourth-street, East River, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The first contest was a ladies' swimming match of half a mile, the prizes being $75 to the winner, and a gold ring to the second. The competitors were Miss Katie Allen, (daughter of the proprietor of the establishment,) dressed in blue sailor's suit trimmed with white; Miss Broderick, red plaid suit; Miss Weber, black and white sailor's suit; Mrs. Siegel, red suit; Miss Cohen, black and white; Miss Westerner, red and black, and Miss Candidus in a brown suit. At 1 o'clock the fair contestants, accompanied by the swimming master, Mr. Charles Heyse, took their positions at the starting post, and at a given signal commenced the race. The contest was an exciting and an amusing one. With frantic efforts and screams each of the competitors endeavored to assume the lead, and in the nervous excitement induced by the contest, many of them fell behind. Gradually the powerful trained stroke of Miss Allen drew her ahead of her rivals, and this lead she maintained to the close of the contest. Miss Broderick came in second, followed closely by Miss Weber. The competitors evinced great skill in the art of swimming, and were loudly cheered during the contest. The next was a boys' race of one mile, the first prize being $35 and the second a gold ring. There were ten entries and the victors were William Foster and A. Browskey. The great event of the day was a gentlemen's race of two miles for a purse of $75. There were two additional prizes, $50 and a gold ring. There were twelve entries and on the word "go" being given, the men set to work with a will. The current was running strong against them, and necessarily called forth all their strength and physical endurance. Before the race was fairly commenced they were carried half a mile outside the course; but finally, when they reached the stake-boat off Randall's Island, their number was reduced to three—Messrs. Wm. Wolff, Gubiemann and Davis—the others having been picked up by the boats that accompanied them. The race was finally won by Mr. Gubiemann, Mr. Wolff being second and Mr. Davis third. The start was effected at 2:25 P. M., and the time occupied by the winner in the contest was exactly an hour. Mr. Wolff disputed the prize with Mr. Gubiemann, but subsequently allowed it and challenged him to swim the same course for $250 this day week. The challenge was promptly accepted. The judges were Messrs. S. Dreyfus and Charles Fairbach. An excellent band was present during the day and performed a choice selection of airs.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

| Temperature. | 7 A. M. | 12 M. | 3 P. M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit | 72 | 80 | 82 | 79 |
| Stand of Bar. in inch | 34.07 | 30.04 | .. | 29.97 |

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 88°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 83½°; 9 P. M., 76°; 12 P. M., 74°. Average temperature yesterday, 78½°. Average temperature for the week, 77°.

### Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M. Aug. 10, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 30.183 inches; maximum at 2 P. M. Aug. 8, 30.254 inches; minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M. Aug. 4, 29.994 inches; range, .260 inches. Thermometer—mean, 72.2°; maximum at 3 P. M. Aug. 8, 87°; minimum at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, 65°; range, 22°. Remarks—Aug. 4, rain from 10½ A. M. to 2 P. M.; amount of water, .60 inch; total amount of water for the week, ——. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 832 miles.

### The Central Park Hoax.

A report was current, yesterday, that five young ladies were determined to appear on horseback, in pantaloons and astride, to test the feeling of the community with regard to the present awkward style of equestrianism. It had been circulated by most of the evening papers, and was so far accepted as genuine that as early as 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a crowd began to gather at the Fifth-avenue entrance to the Park, corner of Fifty-ninth-street. The number of curious ones increased steadily, until at one time there were 1,200 persons in the Park and the vicinity, all eagerly watching for the appearance of the bloomer cavalry. But either the young ladies thought better of it, or they were prevented from making geese of themselves by stern parents. The whole thing was a hoax from the beginning. Little by little the crowd dispersed, and by 5 o'clock the Park entrance wore its usual aspect.

## THE STEAM-SHIP DAKOTA.

### She Embarks on a Trial Trip—Full Description of the Vessel.

A large number of invited guests embarked at noon yesterday on the new steamer Dakota, of the Australian Mail line, which left her pier at the foot of Sixth-street for a trial trip at sea.

The steam-ship Dakota has a condensing beam engine, cylinder 81-inches diameter and stroke of piston 12 feet, fitted up with Sickles' cut-off. The steam and exhaust valves are what are known as a double popple or balance, instead of the single or Dickinson valves, which were removed at great expense because not working satisfactorily. The air-pump is 48-inches diameter and 5-feet stroke. There is an ordinary jet condenser, and also a surface condenser, Lightball's patent, with independent circulation pump, &c. The water wheels are 32-feet diameter over buckets. There are four plain cylindrical boilers, 13-feet 4-inches diameter, 12 feet 3 inches long for the after boilers, and 10 feet long for the forward boilers. There are three furnaces, 3-feet 6-inches diameter, on each boiler, making twelve furnaces in the four boilers. There are 250 tubes in each boiler. Each boiler has a steam chimney, 7 feet diameter, 9 feet 6 inches high, delivering the smoke into a uptake common to all; the smoke pipe is 8 feet diameter and 30 feet high above the steam chimneys.

The total heating surface is 7,260 square feet without the steam chimney; proportion of fire to grate surface, 24 to 1. The ship is furnished with a donkey boiler and two main donkey pumps, one Woodward's and one Sewall's patent; also a heavy hoisting engine for coaling and hoisting cargo. The engine made 13 revolutions per minute with 22 twelve pounds of steam, 28 inches vacuum, cutting off at one-third of stroke, draft 18 feet 6 inches. The engine made 8 revolutions with 28 pounds of steam, 28 inches vacuum, cutting off at one-tenth of stroke.

The alterations and additions to the machinery department of the Dakota consist chiefly of entire new boilers, those of the Dickerson plan, the same as put on board of the United States Government steamer (famous) Algonquin, though only used one voyage, having been found upon practice entirely unfit, were removed and disposed of for old iron.

The valve gear has also been entirely changed; those of Dickerson, who originally planned the machinery of the Dakota before she came into the possession of Mr. Webb, having been found not to work well, have been discarded. Also, other changes, but of less importance, have been made to make the machinery of the Dakota conform fully in all particulars with well known practice, having in view the extended service this steamer is intended to perform. Modern improvement of detail, well tried and understood, have also been introduced. The boilers of the Dakota are cylindrical, made of extra thickness of the very best of Pennsylvania boiler iron, the heaviest ever before adopted in this country, and are intended to carry high steam with a short cut-off, and thus economise coal, which is a very important item in the Pacific service, where coal is always costly. The boilers have been tested officially at a hydrostatic pressure of sixty pounds, which is much higher than usual. The machinery of the Dakota is intended to be operated upon the compound principle, as far as can be with a single cylinder, and full hopes are entertained that great speed will be obtained on a small consumption of fuel.

The hull has been much improved for Pacific Ocean service, in warm latitudes, by the addition of narrow guards abaft the wheel, and the extension of the light decks over the side windows, thus enabling passengers to sleep in all weather with the windows and doors of their rooms open. Additional bath-rooms, large and ample, have been added, also a barber's room, with increased ventilation in all parts of the ship.

## DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

A very large number of passengers left this port yesterday for Europe. The steam-ship Washington, for Brest and Havre, took out over 120 cabin passengers, the steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool, nearly the same number, while the Egypt, the India, the City of New-York and other vessels had each a considerable number of passengers. The following ladies and gentlemen were among those who sailed yesterday:

*Per steam-ship Washington, for Brest and Havre.*—Joseph L. R. Wood, Mrs. Joseph L. R. Wood, Mrs. Wood's maid, Joseph W. Gray, Mrs. Joseph W. Gray, Miss Mary J. Gray, Paul Botta, Francis Acosta, Paul Anduze, P. Marsoudet, Albert Noel, Mr. Estevant, William D. Fitzhugh, Mrs. William D. Fitzhugh, Mrs. J. F. Guild, Miss Guild, Mrs. Guild, two maid servants, Hon. Thomas McElrath, Mrs. Thomas McElrath, Mr. de Venoge, Mrs. de Venoge, Mrs. A. H. Dunbar and child, J. F. Gelonier, M. McLoughlin, J. F. Chely, Mr. Von Speyer, Henry P. L. Mackhen, Mrs. Henry P. L. Mackhen, Mrs. Arnold Mackhen, Miss Henrietta Machey, Miss Aglan Noer, Mrs. Frances Hannah Tazin, Louis Bonnatier, Mrs. Louis Bonnatier, Peter Etcheverry, Eugene Sourbet, Ygnace Jund, Mrs. Ygnace Jund, Bertrand Kahn, Peter Geavec, John F. Louth, J. B. Fargest, Mrs. Amelie Rodier, Mrs. Robert S. W. Van Skaick, Mrs. S. W. Van Skaick, Miss Eliza Pliet, Miss Pauline Masset, Mr. Crest, Mrs. Crest, Mr. Vitali, Capt. Equilbecq, F. Guenerou, Antonio de Gironimo, Joseph de Gironimo, Philip Martin, Andrew Ravino, Mrs. Mathilde Kuohn and child, Gabriel Weil, P. Paris, C. Hemne, L. Monthaire, E. Raymond, P. Stark, P. Bouillon, N. Menus, G. Beekman, C. Vienne, S. Boulu, S. Cambrai, C. Camus, C. Niverd, Henry Lebreton, P. Thrimer, H. Billard, S. Pegot, A. Carraccapa, L. Schirmer, E. Delaart, H. Derbecourt, C. Bohnert, L. Traut, E. Amadein, P. Koch, A. Gully, M. Maillier, J. Courtarde, D. Derites, A. Shouvenel, L. Delattre, L. Bernard, E. Gaival, L. Tresouls, A. Baton, L. Louchon, D. Mared, S. Remenart, J. B. Elie, H. Henschu, A. Rauch, V. Didelot, C. Sylvestre, F. Signer, T. Berth, C. Coudray, D. Benso, E. Champion, L. Begus, P. Robeinzieth, J. Bonnier, Simon Metzger, Mme. Madeleine Filliaux, Miss Emma Wilhelm, Auguste Bainout, Mme. Veuve Seinlarie, Isaac Levy, John Zorio, John Ottino, Joseph Briot, J. B. Roisan, Juna Seux, Mrs. Marguerite Donze, Mr. West, Capt. Anguis, Mr. Panius, Mr. Maury, and fifty-three members of the Garde Republicaine Band, of France.

*Per steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.*—Col. W. H. Reynolds, William Townsend, H. M. Keith, Mrs. Keith, two children, two servants, Miss Hattie Herrick, Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, Ezequice Gutierrez, James Ramsdell, R. W. Holbrook, A. J. Reynolds, A. Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, Master Bedford, R. Bortle, William Bortle, J. H. Burch, Col. Charles Barton, Lyman W. Patchin, Mrs. Mary D. Patchin, Mrs. Andrew Brown, 2 children and servant, Miss Cornelia Mackay, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Mead, A. Brandies, Alfred H. Brandies, Louis D. Brandies, Mrs. A. Brandies, Miss Fanny Brandies, Miss Amy Brandies, Col. Darie, Commander E. P. McCrea, W. Burton, John Stevens, Gen. Thos. Wilson, Surgeon Cleoorne, John C. Cresson, Mrs. Cresson, Geo. L. Cresson, Mrs. Cresson, Miss E. E. Parser, Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, Mrs. Heinrich Fry, L. L. Levy, E. Hoffman, Jas. Simins, Mr. Cheever, J. M. Richards, Max Schamberg, Jos. Tilny, Mrs. Tilny and child, Geo. H. Purser, Mrs. Purser, Mrs. W. Cunningham and son, Wm. Henry C. Johnson, Geo. F. A. Starring, Miss Maggie Munn, Miss Mary Clinton, W. B. Wood, Geo. E. Gibbs, A. H. Minturn, Lewis H. Schultz, John Dow, Mrs. J. S. Schultz, Miss Kate Schultz, Miss Julia Schultz, Juan Guilona, Antonio Guilona, Jr., Master Manual Del Castello, J. F. Twombly, Master Horace MacDermont, George Kun, Gwen McGreevy, A. B. Hay, F. A. Forge, A. Pissis, E. Pissis, H. C. Crane, Mrs. Crane, Miss Nellie Crane, J. W. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and son, Elisha M. Aldrich, Mrs. Aldrich, D. R. Robinson, R. J. Stein, J. F. Scott, Mrs. Javis, two children and servant, Mr. Baiz, A. A. Paterson, A. A. Paterson, Jr., E. R. Stevens, Mrs. Gilbert and child, J. H. Westerfield and child, A. Cotton, H. M. Keith, Mrs. Keith, three children and servant, E. Laforcade, Mrs. Laforcade, W. Putchin, Mrs. Mary D. Putchin, Mrs. Anto. Alvery Del Castillo, Mrs. Louise Castillo, Miss Concention Castillo, Miss Mathilda Castillo, Master Carlos Castillo, Master Enrique Castillo, Miss Louisa Castillo and servant, S. S. Brinkerhoff, Miss M. Lamont, Samuel S. Keem, Mrs. Keem, child and nurse, Mrs. Laura Gilbert.

*Per National steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Christina Cuff, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis, Miss L. Davis, Percy Rosselle, H. A. Bramley, Miss Purcell, Mr. McNeill, J. C. McKenna, Miss Adelia Dawson, Miss Nelly Dawson, Mrs. Francis M. Follett, Miss Minnie Dawson, Mrs. John Denne and child, James Garrison, Mrs. Garrison, D. C. Ely, J. W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. John Auchincloss, Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, W. V. Bukalow, J. D. Duggan, Dr. McDonald, Chas. M. Gray, Rev. Jonas Greene, Thos. Freeman, Geo. Moe, M. B. Leavitt, W. G. Conneely, Mrs. H. McDonald, Miss Brown, Miss Jenny Gleave, Miss Harriet Greene, Frank Cuthbertson, J. M. Evans, Fred. Wolle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moe, Mrs. E. Moe, Wm. Hays, John Moore, Wm. Dunlap, G. Weidling, James Tedlow, W. A. Hughes, Robert Nelson, wife and 2 children, Wm. A. Scott, R. G. Hazard, Rich'd Kershaw, Rollin Howard, Ned Raymond, John A. Simpson, H. C. Walpole, Dr. J. W. Selvin and wife, Mrs. Thos. P. Keely and four children, M. J. Keely, Mr. Newall, Chas. M. Stebbins, Wood Gibson and wife, Geo. Lindley and Miss Lindley, A. Fieldhaus, Miss Annie Cunningham, H. W. Baron, T. Birmingham and Miss Katy Birmingham, Wm. Bradbury, F. Bradbury, Miss Lizzie Rice, Miss Charlotte G. Welsh.

*Per steam-ship India, for Glasgow.*—H. H. Young and wife, Mr. Hoofstetter and wife, Miss S. E. Caplin, Mrs. David Ryburn, Miss Amanda Caplin, Miss C. W. Conant, Miss Jane C. Brown, John Gorman, Thomas Sheridan, Patrick Quigg, F. E. Schroder, J. N. Schroder, George Caplin, Alex. Ryburn, Thomas Wright, Rev. John White, H. L. Jones, J. L. Rogean, W. C. Lumsden, Mr. Stewart, Miss Jessie Young, Miss Mary A. Young, Miss Martha Young, Miss Charlotte Young, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, James McKay, Dr. Carson, Wm. Retty, Mrs. Jane Walker, Mrs. Jane Rowe, Master Casper Rowe, Gustav M. Carter.

*Per steam-ship City of New-York for Liverpool.*—Miss Purser, Mrs. C. Phillips, J. Alston, Jos. Stuart, Jos. Shackell, Walter W. Palmer, H. Hutton, G. H. Purser and lady, Mrs. Margt. Bennison and child, Wm. Copeland, Rev. Father Dalton, C. J. Parry, Mr. J. M. Spencer, Miss M. A. Spencer, Mrs. C. K. Halliday, Miss Lillie Halliday, Master Charles Halliday, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Ida Smith, Miss E. Ferguson, Miss Jessie Smith, Miss Julia Helden, C. Waller, P. Curry, W. Cutbill, Dr. T. G. Comstock and wife, Gen. John M. Case, wife and son, John H. Munro, Jas. H. Polk, Mrs. C. Carse and maid.

*Per steam-ship Deutschland, for Bremen, via Southampton.*—Count Bruges, Mr. Kossleck, E. Philipp, J. Seus, E. Daigan, members of Imperial German Cornet Quartet; Mr. and Mrs. A. Peabody, Mr. Heidegger, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Teutel, W. Kernkamp, Mrs. A. Sulzer, Mrs. R. Slauson, &c.; Miss H. A. Slauson, Miss M. L. Slauson, A. Hoffman, B. Feigmann, Mrs. W. Prethofer, F. W. F. Brandt, A. Weipert, W. Stahlmann, P. Fritz, R. E. Drake, P. Nubes, Ploder F. and wife, W. S. Parker, H. Stork and wife, S. P. Barstow, Dr. R. Reul, R. Reul, F. Beyer, Miss M. Hansjacob, Miss F. Jacob, J. Stegmann, J. Zeh and family, C. Fillmer, C. Kreische.

*Per Steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Tillinghast and wife, Mrs. Collins, C. F. and J. L. Carlsena, A. Binsee, T. W. Bois, J. C. Bateman and wife, Miss P. Cranitch, Mr. and Miss Crutchley and maid, Mr. Baiz and wife, W. B. Willard, J. Altman, C. G. Singer, A. H. Allen, B. Dailey, Jr., and wife, Mrs. W. Rouse, H. A. Taylor, R. Lamb, Miss Taylor, D. Murray, wife and maid, J. S. Noe, H. A. Hedger, P. Smyth and daughter, L. A. Nathan, Mr. Wall, A. L. Vanbertheysen, Mrs. L. Hosmer, Miss E. Hosmer.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOT.

### Matilda Heron Byrne in a Police Court—Her Story of the Sad Event.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 3 publishes an account of another appearance in Court of Matilda Heron, from which the following is extracted:

The greater part of yesterday's session of the Police Court was taken up in the hearing of the cases of Robert Graham, Richard Toomey, Michael Mulcahy and Parker Pinkham. These parties were all charged with assaults to murder, and the evidence showed that they indulged in a free fight last Sunday morning, in which Mulcahy was cut and shot, as was also a man named Collins.

During the examination a lady of more than common appearance entered and sat down in the circle of attorneys. She was dressed in deep black, and her fine face was relieved by her silvery hair. While many sat looking at her, an attorney beckoned her to him, and, after a whispered conversation, she ascended to the witness-stand and crossed herself, after the manner of devout Catholics. She then raised her vail and was sworn by the Clerk, at whom she smiled with the condescension of an Empress. After she was sworn, the Clerk said, "Madam, what is your name?" Then she said, slowly and distinctly: "My name is Matilda Heron Byrne, Sir." She then crossed herself and waited for the next question.

Attorney HENRY—Now, Madam, will you please to go on and state to the Court all that you know of this alleged attempt at murder?

A.—Well, Sir, on the morning of this difficulty, or about an hour or two before, I went to mass——

Attorney TOMPKINS—I object, your honor; I don't see what this has to do——

Miss HERON (interrupting)—Excuse me, Sir. I am not a strong man to stand up here for examination. I am but a weak woman, and have to be led on up to the facts of this case.

This was said in a theatrically languid tone of voice, and, of course, was duly appreciated by the audience, which was now in the greatest expectation. It was finally thought best to allow Miss Heron to tell her own story in her own way.

Miss HERON—As I was about to say, when the attorney interrupted me, about an hour before I heard the shooting, I had gone to a mass at the Jesuit Church, on Market-street. I had, in fact, on that morning heard three masses, and I was tired when I returned home. I had been sick some time, and was so weak that I could not go right upstairs to my room, which is in a house immediately opposite the engine-house. I was sitting on the piano-stool, and the lady of the house was in the room with me. I was telling her how sweet and calm I felt after having been to hear mass, when all at once I looked out of the window and saw two men in red shirts, who were running out of the engine-house. I said to the lady: "What is that?" and she replied that they were fighting. I immediately turned away, and would not look again, for I did not want to be excited while under the heavenly influence of my blessed religion. The noise increased outside, and the lady of the house, fearing that I would look, and that the excitement would injure me in some way, again told me not to look. Just then I heard a concussion. She said it was a shot; but I had never in all my life seen any of those deeds of violence, and didn't know. Well, I could stand it no longer, and looked out. As I did so I saw the poor boy. Ah! that's the one, poor fellow! (pointing at Mulcahy, who is a boy of about twenty-five years.) Then he fell down, and I ran to him and saw that his face was one sheet of blood. I did not know what a lady should do under the circumstances, but I immediately ran out and over to him. I tried to find his wound to staunch the blood—my hands were covered with it—and I cried out: "My God! is there no one to help this poor man?" But no one answered. Just then a wagon came by, and I hailed the driver. "In God's name," I said, "stop and take this man from this fearful place!" I knew that money would do much, and this I urged upon him. I told him I would pay him. I remember that is the boy (pointing to Mulcahy) whom I knelt beside while I asked him in a low voice if he had any message to send to his mother or sister. For twenty-seven years on the Mississippi River I had seen these affairs, and I knew what the wounded man would want. I asked for a pencil, but no one had one, they seemed not even to have hearts; I ran into the engine-house for one, but I saw nothing there but pale blanched faces, and no one spoke to me; I came out again and heard the poor boy say, 'It was Bob who shot me;' I do not recollect the other name; it was a name of two syllables, however; then I began to grow very weak, and I cried to them to pick me up; that, gentlemen, is all I know of the affair.

With a low courtesy to the Court and attorneys, Miss Heron left the stand, and in a moment was out of the Court and the sensation was ended.

After an examination of several hours the Court ordered that Toomey be held to answer on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon; Pinkham, assault and battery, and Mulcahy and Graham were held on charges of assault to murder, and the bail for each was set at $1,000."

### Probably Fatal Affray.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick Brodin, twenty-nine years of age, residing at No. 37 Crosby-street, went to see the agent for his house, who has an office at No. 31 Crosby-street. While in the office, Brodin became involved in an argument with the agent's clerk, Patrick Doody, who seized a club and beat Brodin fearfully about the head, inflicting injuries which may probably prove fatal. Doody escaped, but Capt. Cluchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, expects to arrest him today. Brodin was taken to his residence.

### Cruelty to Animals.

On the 1st of August, Mr. Bergh's men turned out eleven teams from cars belonging to the East and North River and Central Park Railroad Company. James McGlenish, driver of car No. 119, took off his team, one of the horses having a raw sore under the collar. The following morning the same team was given McGlennish to drive, but he refused to hitch the disabled nags up, for fear of arrest by Mr. Bergh. McGlennish states that Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the line, thereupon discharged him, and he is now out of employment.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

The Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union will reopen for visitors to-morrow.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, yesterday.

Bertha Froman was yesterday committed by Justice Ledwith for stealing $110 worth of dresses from her employer, Mrs. Isabella Brady.

President Grant arrived in this City from Albany yesterday, and took the first boat for Long Branch.

We are indebted to the purser of the steam-ship Columbia for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana correspondence and exchanges.

Sixty reels of cigarettes were seized on Thursday by Customs Officers Kane and Hassick, from a house in Allen-street, for non-payment of duties.

Peter J. Bross, a man eighty-eight years old, living at Ellenville, N. J., was overcome by the heat in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Philip Matteren, of Eleventh-street, near Avenue A, while at work in the new building No. 213 Broome-street, yesterday, fell from the fifth story to the first floor, receiving fatal injuries.

The consort of the double-deck iron ferry-boat Southampton, was launched at Chester County, Penn., Friday, and is called Garden City, after Mr. A. T. Stewart's new place near Hempstead.

Thomas Simons, a flagman at the Grand Central Railroad Depot, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon at Fifty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue. He resided at No. 211 West Thirty-third-street, and was about fifty-five years of age.

Gen. N. P. Banks arrived in this City yesterday, and visited the Glenham Hotel Headquarters. He was received by Col. Casper W. Johnson, in the absence of Ethan Allen, who has fled to Long Branch. Secretary John P. Lindsay was unaccountably absent.

The committee of the German lager-beer saloon-keepers, appointed to wait upon the Excise Commissioners in reference to the Sunday law matter, have addressed a communication to the Commissioners asking for an appointment to discuss the question.

Last night James Spellane, of No. 3 Franklin-street, while drunk, fell into the East River, and would have been drowned were it not for Officer O'Donnell, who rescued him and then locked him up in the First Precinct Station-house.

The Chatham mail-train going north, yesterday afternoon, ran off the track at Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and killed Thomas Simons, fifty-five years of age, of No. 212 West Thirty-third-street, a flagman on the Harlem Railroad. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station.

Charles Rody was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Stilwell, under the new law passed June 1, authorizing the liberation of any person sentenced to fine and imprisonment in any of the United States District Courts where the term of imprisonment has expired and the prisoner is unable to pay the fine.

At a late hour Friday night a negro, named James Jackson, was found wandering around the streets in the Twentieth Precinct with a roll of cloth under his arm. Not being able to account satisfactorily for the possession of the same, he was yesterday remanded to the Station-house by Justice Ledwith.

The scaffolding erected at the new building No. 70 Third-avenue fell yesterday. Thomas Wall, of Jersey City; Michael Maloney, of No. 344 First-avenue, and William Hanley, laborers, who were on the structure at the time, were precipitated to the sidewalk. Wall and Maloney were fatally injured, and Hanley's wounds are of a serious character. The men were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

### BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 537 arrests during the past week.

The tax receipts for the past week amounted to $88,602 81.

The Police Board want to increase the police force by fifty men.

Bids for bonds were received at the Controller's office yesterday, and will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

John Leanon, aged fourteen years, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon, in Franklin-street, between Dean and Pacific streets. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Friday night Catherine Daley, of No 501 Warren-street, was cruelly beaten about the head with a stick by Andrew Russell, who resides in the neighborhood. The parties are old enemies. Russell was arrested.

Police Inspector Folk issued an order, yesterday, directing that all bars where liquors are sold be positively closed by a board partition or casing. Mere cloth covering will be considered a subterfuge, which will not be recognized as a compliance with the law.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Friday night, James Casey, aged forty-six years, and his son, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 108 Degraw-street, were arrested for being implicated with four others in stabbing and beating John Myers, who resides in the same house.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. William A. Boyd has been appointed Postmaster at Mamaroneck.

A boy, named Farrell, about eight years old, whose parents reside in West Farms, disappeared on Friday morning. In the course of the afternoon his body was found in the mill-dam by James Cargill. It was supposed that he had accidentally fallen or slipped into the water. Coroner Meeks held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The Presbytery of Westchester is about to establish a Presbyterian service in North New-York. It is contemplated to erect a church edifice on some lots donated by James Brown, Esq., of New-York. The first service will be held at the residence of Mr. W. T. Hall, One Hundred and Forty-first-street, this (Sunday) forenoon, when Rev. Edward Fisher is expected to preach.

The three School Commissioners of Westchester County, consisting of Hon. F. W. Gilly, of the First District; G. W. Smith, Second District, and Joseph Barrett, Third District, in connection with Supervisors Wm. E. Teed, of Somers; E. G. Sutherland, of White Plains, and C. W. Bathgate, of West Farms, will meet at the Court-house, White Plains, on Tuesday, 13th inst., for the purpose of examining candidates for the State scholarship in Cornell University.

As one of the Morrisania police officers was patroling his beat, yesterday morning, he discovered a young man lying in a vacant lot, apparently in a dying condition. On conveying him to head-quarters, he gave his name as Eugene R. Thompson, and said he had been lying where he was found for two days and nights without food or even water to drink, being unable to move any further, on account of exhaustion produced by disease. He stated that his mother, Mrs. Virginia W. Thompson, resides at No. 118 West Forty-first street, New-York. The town authorities took charge of the sick man, until he can be restored to his friends.

At the recent yacht race off New-Rochelle, the Maude, rigged with jib and mainsail, beat the W. F. Davids, cat-rigged, only one minute in the race of twenty miles, each winning the prizes of their respective classes, and it was contended by the owner of the latter, that had she been rigged with jib and mainsail, the same as the Maude, she would have carried off the first prize. This led to a challenge between the owners of the two boats, and they are now matched to sail for a purse of $2,000, viz.: $1,000 a side. They are to be rigged alike, with jib and mainsail. The race will be from the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, ten miles to the windward, and back. The race is to come off on or about the 20th of the present month.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The stevedores recently employed at the Hamburg wharves are still on a strike.

The Health Inspector of Jersey City reports eight cases of small-pox for the week ending Aug. 10.

The Rink at Newark will be open on Monday for the reception of goods for the Industrial Exhibition.

The Newark and Hudson Railway, from the west end of the Bergen Tunnel to Newark, will be opened on Tuesday.

Mountain House, on the Paterson plank-road, was destroyed by fire on Friday night; loss $10,000; no insurance.

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck and John G. Foster addressed the Republicans of New-Brunswick on Friday evening, at Greer's Hall, which has been leased for the campaign.

Open-air services, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Jersey City, will be conducted today by Rev. J. Atkinson in East Hamilton-place, and by Rev. R. B. Yard at the Cunard dock.

The corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal church, corner Sixth and Willow streets, Hoboken, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, today.

Burglars entered the house of a Mr. Cody, Warren-street, Newark, yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, and stripped the house of everything valuable. The property stolen was worth altogether about $300.

A colored Methodist camp-meeting is in progress at East Orange, which has been attended thus far by large numbers of citizens of Newark and Orange. It is expected that the crowd today will be greater than ever, and the police of Newark and Orange have been requested to be present to keep order.

Walter Hutchings, son of Rev. Samuel Hutchings, of Newark, was drowned in South Cove, Jersey City, yesterday. He was bathing with a young man named Unger, when the latter was seized with cramp and sank. Hutchings rescued him, but before he could reach the shore sank to the bottom. His body was recovered at 2 o'clock P. M., and was removed to Newark.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steam-ship Bienville, for San Francisco.*—William B. Wood, Mrs. Barker, Geo. W. Pea, Mrs. A. S. Barry, Nora Sullivan, Henry Anthon, A. D. Temple, G. W. Baffey, L. Cooper and sister, W. S. Wilson, E. H. Walker, P. Stokes. Way passengers—Antono Vargas Villegas, Mr. Chapman, Thos. H. Woolrich, Rufus Mead, Cristobal Ortega, William Barry, Pen Rosnde.

*In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.*—R. B. Clarke, P. Roche, Wm. Nightingale, J. Schobburg, H. Berson, Geo. O. Wieber, W. L. Orr, T. N. Smith, A. Mohr, L. Mohr, Joseph Sheftall, C. Cambridge, J. Berline, J. L. Hartung, Jas. Marr, Nicholas Peter, F. A. Jones, M. G. Jones, Miss Marie Maly, M. Hennessy, wife and 4 children, D. D. Arden, G. L. Woolsey, E. T. Homan, Joseph Cooke, T. C. Driggs, Jas. Brodick, wife and 3 children, Frese Jacques, Thos. Dunnigan.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.*—C. Schwaz, J. Hushback, F. Franz, H. Craft, Mrs. R. De Marten, Mrs. Parker, F. Meinch, G. P. Speiger, Mrs. Nickleson and 3 children, Mrs. McAllister, Miss McAllister, Mrs. M. D. Smith, A. R. Livingston, J. Rosenfeste, C. B. Bean, E. B. Bean, M. S. Jones, C. White, S. Benganen, J. Benganen, T. McCrohen, A. Whyte, H. Becket, Rev. C. C. Pendegast, Mrs. Ellen Hogan, Mrs. Clark, J. T. Engles, wife, child and servant, Mrs. M. A. Dibeler and 2 children, Miss Chadenwing, J. Paulson, H. G. Rowe, J. H. Dulon, G. Whiten, N. R. Fay.

*In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.*—P. A. Palancio, wife and child, A. Truyillo and wife, J. Meadows, wife and 3 children, Capt. Freeborne, wife and 3 children, J. Ste. Cruz, wife and servant, P. Campos, Hon. Maholn Chance, U. S. Consul, Nassau, J. C. Hendricks, Thomas Deans, M. B. Trullis, P. Mera, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. M. Alonso, Miss G. Bethel, Ramon Rivera, Miss E. Marsh, Edward Ford, Mrs. J. Moore, A. Aman, Wm. H. Redding, Rev. Mr. Pegy, J. Sanches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:06 | Sun sets......7:04 | Moon sets..10:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:49 | Gov. Island.12:38 | Hell Gate...1:00

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships H. Haarfager, (Norw.,) Lund, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. R. Cromwell & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Bothnia, (Br.,) Rhode, Dublin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Bienville, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Henry, (Br.,) Jones, Quebec, (Canada,) H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Loch Katrin, (Br.,) McCallum, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Yarmouth, (Br.,) Brown, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Hermann, (Ger.,) Rick, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Montezuma, (Br.,) Delisle, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. [illegible]; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Cronstadt, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Freihandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; M. McFarlan, (Br.,) Hall, Cork for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sultan, (Br.,) Hayward, Liverpool, N. F. Brigham; Roseway, (Br.,) McFarlan, St. Kitts, &c., Jones & Lough; Susan Bergan, Tuthill, Malaga via Cadiz, B. J. Wenberg; W. H. Parks, Dix, Charleston; Percie Hinckley, Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schrs. J. V. Dizer, Sterling, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Matilda Brooks, Hildreth, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; King Bird, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; John, Williams, Washington, D. C.; Menawa, Disosway, Richmond; J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co; Emily, Morrell, Stamford; A. J. Hurlbut, Griffin, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Sarah Lavinia, Anderson, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Martha Nickels, Ross, Salsbury, Mass., James Murray & Co.; A. T. Miner, Hill, Stonington; Gipsey, Van Valkenburg, New-Haven.

Sloop J. L. Morgan, Batewell, New-Haven.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Smidt, (N. G.,) Dannemann, Bremen July 20, with mdse and 501 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. July 30, lat. 47 39, lon. 34 10, passed Norwegian bark showing H. T. F. L., bound W.; Aug. 7, lat. 42, lon. 63 17, passed ship Southern Chief, from Liverpool, for New-York; 8th, lat. 40 58, lon. 68, passed bark August, (N. G.,) from Cardiff, for New-York.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 6, off Cary's Fort, L. H., signalized steam-ship Moro Castle, hence for Havana; same day, lat. 25 40, lon. 79 50, passed brig Flora, (Br.,) bound N.; 9th, lat. 36 40, lon. 75 50, passed schr. Julia B Floyd, bound N.

Steam-ship Columbia, Green, Havana Aug. 4, via Nassau 5th, at 11 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol July 27, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool July 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 470 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 9, lat 41 24, lon. 64 53, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 41 17, lon. 65 22, passed a German Lloyd steamer do.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston August 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras; had light E. S. E. winds from latitude of Cape Henry; off Hatteras passed steamers South Carolina and City of Houston, bound south.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship City Point, McMerlan, Charleston 72 hours, in ballast, to Master. Came to this port for repairs.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Newport, June 30, with railway iron to order—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 16 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Virginia L. Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Alicante 36 ds., with licorice root to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 8; took the middle passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Clara, (N. G.,) Helmers, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 130 passengers to F. Schwoon. Took the middle passage, and had strong winds up to the Banks, from thence 17 ds., with moderate weather.

Bark Elvin (Sp.) Murriel, Cardenas 13 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Alpha (of Swansea,) Thomas, Iquique 102 days, with nitrate of soda to Weber & Co—vessel to order; passed Cape Horn May 29, and crossed the equator July 3, in long. 37 W.; experienced strong westerly gales up to Cape Horn; carried away bowsprit and stove bulwarks; from thence light winds and fine weather.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Lizzie W. Virden, Beatty, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Wylie, Knevals & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Francisco, Paolo, (It.,) Ferraro, Cette 74 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage and had variable weather.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, Salt Cay, Turk's Island, 15 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Surf, Hill, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to Prim, Farward & Co.—vessel to Jova & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; July 29, lat. 25 52, lon. 69 41, signalized brig Raven, bound S.

Brig Sussex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) West, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Co.—vessel to Crandall Barteaux. Had fine weather.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sola Bros.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Salas, (Sp.,) Salas, Mallorca 42 ds., with salt to Revera & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 4; took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Brig Georgiana, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Churchill, Trinidad 22 ds., with molasses to Ynaga, del Valle & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker; had light southerly winds; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Philadelphia 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Moria C., (Ital.,) Romano, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Slolovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 19, took the southern passage; had light winds and calms.

Schr. Azalda & Saura, McIndoe, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to R. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Castine,) Mead, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. B. F. Waite, (of Calais, Me.,) Aylwood, Campeche 25 ds., with logwood to Marcial & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Mary Susan Mitchell, Harrington, with spiles for Baltimore.

Schr. Blackstone, Nixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B——, Sanborn, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Stewett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silver Heels, Hall, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Eleanor, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Victory, Rose, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S., clear.

### Below.

Ship Lancaster, Bartlett, Liverpool 25 ds.

Ship Helene, (N. G.,) Raschen, Liverpool 52 ds.

### Sailed.

Steam-ship Washington, Havre; India, Glasgow; Deutschland, Bremen; Bothnia, Dublin; Abyssinia and City of New-York, Liverpool; Bienville, Aspinwall; City of Merida, Havana; Ariadne, Galveston; Western Metropolis, New-Orleans; Geo. Washington, do.; San Jacinto and Manhovannah; Isaac Bell, Norfolk; ship Webster, Liverpool.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York; bark Nova Scotia, from Liverpool; brigs Selma, from Fernandina; R. B. Gobe, from Philadelphia; schrs. Bertha, from St. Johns, P. R.; James A. Brown, from Ponce.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Branch, from Havana, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Arr. schr. S. T. Barker, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; Seminole, for Boston.

Brig Nelly Antrim, before reported as sailed, is below; the Captain and crew sick.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Arr. bark Annie M. Gray, Havana, for Copenhagen. Put in to repair pumps and maintop-gallantmast, the latter having been damaged by lightning on the outward passage.

Also arr. brig S. P. Brown, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth; schrs. Nellie, do., for Salem; Pinta, New-York, for Bangor; Harriet, Port Johnson, for Boston; Montezuma, Philadelphia, for Saco; J. V. Wellington, Boston, for Washington; Andrew H. Edwards, do., for Philadelphia; Elwood Doren, Salem, for do.; Margie, Portland, for do.

Passed by, bark Pohono, New-York, for Cow Bay.

Sld., all before reported excepting brig Haze; schrs. Maria Louisa, Hattie A. Butler, Ira Bliss, William D. Cargill, Charles E. Smith, U. G. Bird, Ephraim & Anna, William Flint, J. E. Drew, Nellie, and Martha May, and the above arrivals.

10th—Arr. brigs Maria Wheeler and Acadia, New-York, for Cow Bay; schrs. G. L., Albany, for Boston; Anaconda, Hillsboro, N. S.; J. Tinker, Julia, and Martha, Calais, for do.; John A. Cook, Boston, for do.; Osprey, Addison, for do.; Riverdale, Pigeon Cove, for do.; Isaac Oberton, Boston, for Philadelphia; Pangasset, Salem, for do.; Clara, Danvers, for do.; James Garcelon, Portland, Me., for Portland, Conn.; Edna Harwood, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

### Spoken.

July 15, by bark Elvina, in lat. 46, lon. 34, spoke bark Samorang, (Br.,) 25 ds. from London, for Providence; 20th, lat. 43 30, lon. 39, bark Salva Moses, (Br.,) from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia; 27th, lat. 43, lon. 53, bark Nellie May, steering E.; 31st, lat. 42 50, lon. 60 39, brig Osvaroad Larsen, (Nor.,) 56 ds. from Glasgow, for New-York.

Aug. 1, by brig Moria C., in lat. 31, lon. 67, spoke schr. William, from Barbados, for St. John, N. B.

Aug. 8, by bark Virginia C. Stafford, in lat. 40, lon. 38 30, spoke bark Emma D., (Ital.,) from Rotterdam, for New-York.

### European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The Cunard line steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York July 31, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Having nearly completed the improvements to their building, will,
On August 1,
Open their Six Floors, connected by Passenger Elevator, with an entire
NEW STOCK
OF
FURNITURE,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
PAPER HANGINGS
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
MIRRORS, &c., &c.
Especial attention given to designing of Mantels and all kinds of hard wood work.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

WARREN RANGE
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.